

## QUICK REFERENCE

Yes.	ah·ree	Arí.
No.	mah·nah	Mana.
Please.	ah·lyee·choo	Allichu.
Thank you.	sool·pai·kee	Sulpayki.

Excuse me.

dees·peen·sah·yoo·wai *Dispinsayuway.*

How much is this?

hai·k'ah·tahkh chai? *¿Hayk'ataq chay?*

How do we get to ...?

ee·mai·nah·tahkh ...·mahn *¿Imaynataq ...-man*  
chah·yahn·chees? *chayanchis?*

Straight ahead.

syookh/dee·ree·choo *Siwk/Dirichu.*

To the left/right.

lyoo·k'ee·mahn/ *Lluq'iman/*  
pah·nyah·mahn *Pañaman.*

Where can I find drinking water?

mai·pee·tahkh ook·yah·nah *¿Maypitaq ukyana*  
oo·noo·tah tah·ree·rui·mahn? *unuta tarirquyman?*

Thank you for all your help.

sool·pai yah·nah·pah·wahs· *Sulpáy yanapawas-*  
kai·kee·mahn·tah *qaykimanta.*

## NUMBERS

0	ch'oo-sahkh	ch'usaa	11	choon·kah	chunka
1	hokh	huq		hokh·nee·yokh	huqniyuq
2	ees·kai	iskay	12	choon·kah	chunka
3	keen·sah	kinsa		ees·kai·nee·yokh	iskayniyuq
4	tah·wah	tawa	13	choon·kah	chunka
5	pees·kah	pisqa		keen·sah·yokh	kinsayuq
6	sokh·tah	suqta	20	ees·kay	iskay
7	kahn·chees	qanchis		choon·kah	chunka
8	poo·sakh	pusaq	21	ees·kay choon·kah	iskay chunka
9	ees·kon	isqun		hokh·nee·yokh	huqniyuq
10	choon·kah	chunka	30	keen·sah	kinsa
				choon·kah	chunka
			40	tah·wah	tawa
				choon·kah	chunka
			100	pah·chahkh	pachak

## URGENT!

It's an emergency!

seen·chee

os·k·hai·pahkh·mee!

Could you please help?

ah·lyee·choo yah·nah·pah·  
wahn·kee·koo·mahn·choo?

I'm lost.

cheen·kai cheen·kai·lyah  
poo·ree·koo·nee

I'm sick.

on·ko·shah·neen

I'm allergic.

ah·leer·hee·koon kah·nee

¡Sinchi

usqhaypaqmi!

¿Allichu yanapa-  
wankikumanchu?

Chinkay chinkaylla  
purikuni.

Unqushanin.

Alirhikun kani.

ISBN 1 - 85450 - 381 - 5



9 781864 503814

USA  
UK

\$7.99  
£4.50

2nd Edition

Quechua phrasebook

2nd edition – October 2002

First published – October 1989

Published by

Lonely Planet Publications Pty Ltd ABN 36 005 607 983

90 Maribyrnong St, Footscray, Victoria 3011, Australia

Lonely Planet Offices

Australia Locked Bag 1, Footscray, Victoria 3011

USA 150 Linden St, Oakland CA 94607

UK 10a Spring Place, London NW5 3BH

France 1 rue du Dahomey, 75011 Paris

Cover illustration

*The Road from Machu Picchu* by Rosario Silva-Guevara

ISBN 1 86450 381 5

text © Lonely Planet Publications Pty Ltd 2002

cover illustration © Lonely Planet Publications Pty Ltd 2002

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Printed by The Bookmaker International Ltd

Printed in China

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## From the Author

No book comes into being without the help and support of many people, and this one is no exception. Thus I would like to gratefully acknowledge the patience and understanding of my wife, Linda Grabner-Coronel, and my daughter Flor de María, when I was so single-mindedly concentrating on the writing of this phrasebook. Even more, I owe my wife a large debt of gratitude for going so far as to stay up late with me many a night to help me proofread the text and keep details consistent throughout the book. I couldn't have done it without her eagle eyes. Annelies Mertens, my editor, is another person whose sharp eyes, linguistic knowledge and editorial skill helped polish the book into publishable form, and I thank her for her patience with my idiosyncratic working style. Finally, to my

friend and native Quechua speaker Juan Arroyo, I offer my thanks for a helpful telephone conversation in and about Quechua, when he helped me to judge the comprehensibility of a few phrases I had struggled with. All of these people have contributed to making this phrasebook the useful tool it is. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino/Lingüística Aymara, Lima, Peru: Centro de Estudios Regionales Andinos 'Bartolomé de Las Casas' for use of data from their Quechua language map © 2000.

### From the Publisher

And the *Quechua phrasebook* relay is off ... first out of the gates is editor Annelies Mertens in fine style then senior editor Karin Vidstrup Monk who's taking the whip to Grammar and Pronunciation ... meanwhile author queries are deftly handled by editor Sophie Putman, as it comes round the corner to Sally Steward who's proofing the text and handing the dictionaries to senior editor Karina Coates. But what's this? Coming up on the inside to oversee production is acting senior editor Ben Handicott ... now editor Meg Worby's reining it in, neck and neck with star designer Patrick Marris, a real favourite in layout circles ... he's trained the promising yearling designer Yvonne Bischofberger, backed up by freelancer Jo Adams ... designer Yuki Kamimura's coming in from the outside to knock off Grammar but it's an upset folks, Grammar's winning! Beautiful form here from illustrator Rosie Silva-Guevara, will you look at the superb cover ... senior designer Fabrice Rocher's scheduled to come in on time and cartographer Natasha Velleley's handling the course as if she drew the map herself. A couple of late entries here in Karina Coates – a good finisher – and editor Emma Koch who knows her contents ... publishing manager Jim Jenkin's going to be very pleased with backing this one. What a magnificent result folks and a great end to the season!

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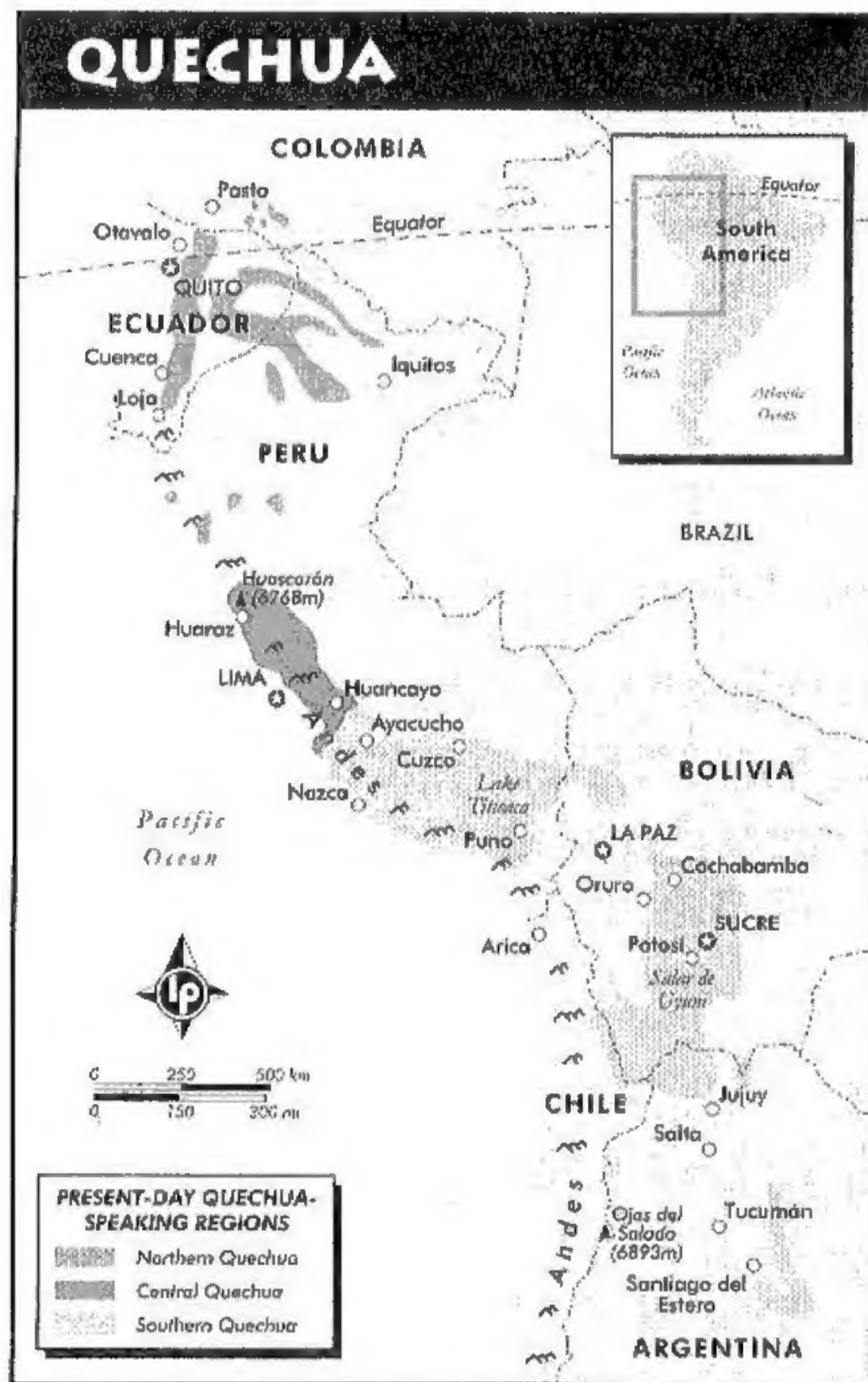
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## INTRODUCTION

Travelling in the Andes will be much more enjoyable and worthwhile if you can speak some Quechua, the language of the Incas, also known as *runasimi*, roo-nah-see-mee.

Despite the official status of Spanish, which was brought to Latin America by the conquistadors, you'll find that Quechua is spoken in six South American countries: Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Argentina and Chile. Most Quechua speakers are found in the Andes, although some live in the jungle or on the coast.

Quechua is actually a family of languages that has been spoken by many different peoples in the Andean region long before the Incas began to consolidate their empire in the 13th century AD. The Inca empire reached the height of its development in the 15th century, just 70 years before the arrival of the Spaniards in 1532. The Incas adopted Quechua as their official language in order to facilitate communication with their multilingual subjects.

Today, there are approximately 24 different dialects of Quechua, divided into regional branches known as Northern, Central and Southern Quechua. All these varieties combined are spoken by approximately eight to 10 million people, making Quechua the most widely spoken indigenous language in the Americas.

### IN CASE I DON'T SEE YOU ...

The expressions *Wuynus diyas*, *Wuynas tardis* and *Wuynas nuchis*, for 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon' and 'Good evening/night', were borrowed long ago from Spanish and have become much more common than the original Quechua words.

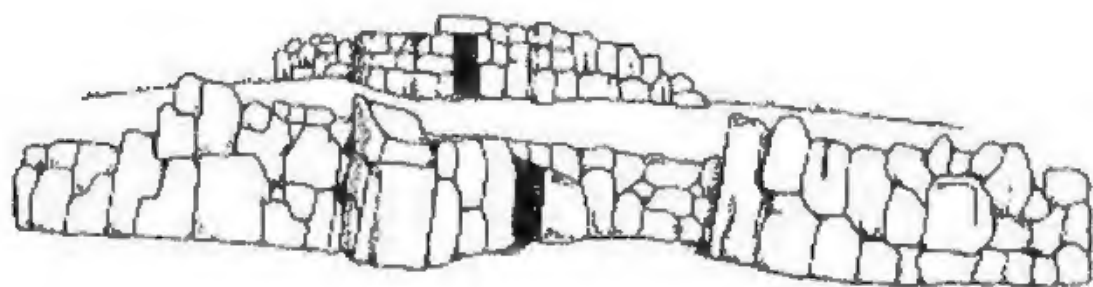
## 10 Abbreviations Used in this Book

In this phrasebook, we use the Cuzco variety of Quechua, a southern Peruvian dialect (in the Southern Quechua linguistic branch), which is the most widely spoken in the Quechua family. It's well understood in the Peruvian departments of Apurímac, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancavelica and Puno, in all of Bolivia, and in the province of Santiago del Estero in Argentina, despite small differences. It can be partially understood in all other Quechua-speaking areas of the Andes, although there are some minor regional variations in pronunciation, word endings and vocabulary. You should be able to get your basic message across with Cuzco Quechua wherever you travel in the Andes.

By speaking some Quechua, you'll break down invisible barriers and show people that you have a genuine interest in their culture and language. Hearing it spoken by foreigners, however haltingly, will be appreciated by native speakers. They'll gain through seeing their language valued by visitors, and your experience will be enhanced through the goodwill shared with them.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

adj	adjective	pl	plural
adv	adverb	prep	preposition
f	feminine	pron	pronoun
inf	infinitive	sg	singular
m	masculine	v	verb
n	noun		



## PRONUNCIATION

Quechua is fairly straightforward to pronounce. Beside each word and phrase in this book, you'll find a simple pronunciation guide. It appears in colour and words are divided into syllables with a dot. The Quechua writing system is represented by italic letters.



## VOWEL SOUNDS

In spoken Quechua, there are five vowel sounds that correspond to the three basic written vowels (*a*, *i* and *u*) of the official Quechua writing system, as approved by the Peruvian government in 1985.

Sound	Description	Quechua
ah	as the 'a' in 'father'	<i>a</i>
ee	as the 'ee' in 'see'	<i>i, iy</i>
e	as the 'e' in 'bet'	<i>i</i> (when found before or after consonants <i>q, q'</i> or <i>qh</i> )
oo	as the 'oo' in 'hoot'	<i>u, uw</i>
o	as the 'o' in 'got'	<i>u</i> (when found before or after consonants <i>q, q'</i> or <i>qh</i> )

## Diphthongs

The Quechua writing system combines the letters *w* and *y* with *a*, *i* or *u* to form the following diphthongs (vowel sounds).

Sound	Description	Quechua
ow	as the 'ow' in 'vow'	aw
ai	as the 'ai' in 'aisle'	ay
yoo	as the 'u' in 'union'	iw
ay	as the 'ay' in 'day'	ay (when before or after the consonants <i>q</i> , <i>q'</i> or <i>qh</i> )
ui	as the 'ouie' in 'Louie'	uy
oy	as the 'oy' in 'toy'	uy (when before or after the consonants <i>q</i> , <i>q'</i> or <i>qh</i> )

## CONSONANT SOUNDS

Most consonants are pronounced basically as they are in English. A few of the sounds are not common in English, but they shouldn't prove too difficult – the most challenging might be the 'ejective' consonants, explained on page 14.

### SAY IT WITH PRIDE

According to some researchers, the term *runasimi*, roo·nah·see·mee, which means 'human speech', was used pejoratively by Spaniards in colonial times to distinguish 'Indian speech' from *kastillasimi*, kah·stee·lyah·see·mee, 'Castilian speech'. Nowadays, this term has lost these connotations and is used with pride by Quechua speakers as a name for their language.

Sound	Description	Quechua
ch	as the 'ch' in 'chew'	ch
f	as the 'f' in 'fun'	ph
g	as the 'g' in 'gun'	g
h	as the 'h' in 'hope'	h
k	as the 'k' in 'skill'	k, q
kh	as the 'ch' in the Scottish <i>loch</i>	k, q, p (at the end of a word)
l	as the 'l' in 'land'	l
ly	as the 'lli' in 'billion' with the middle of the tongue against the roof of the mouth	ll
m	as the 'm' in 'much'	m
n	as the 'n' in 'note'	n
ny	as the 'ny' in 'canyon'	ñ
p	as the 'p' in 'spot'	p
r	like a very short 'd' sound, not like an English 'r'	r
rr	a trilled 'r'	rr
s	as the 's' in 'saw'	s
sh	as the 'sh' in 'short'	sh
t	as the 't' in 'stop'	t
w	as the 'w' in 'wig'	w
y	as the 'y' in 'yes'	y

### Aspiration & Ejectives

Aspiration refers to consonants which are pronounced with a small puff of air, as the initial 'p' in the English 'pot' (as opposed to the 'p' in 'spot' – hold your hand in front of your mouth when you say the two words and feel the difference). The meaning of a word can change depending on whether or not a consonant is aspirated. See the box on page 16 for examples of this. In our pronunciation guide, aspiration is indicated with the addition of -h. In written Quechua, aspirated consonants are indicated by the letter *h* after the initial consonant.

Symbol	Sound	Letter
ch-h	as the 'ch-h' in 'Dutch hope'	<i>chh</i>
k-h	as the 'k-h' in 'duck house'	<i>kh, qh</i>
p-h	in the Cuzco area, this sound is similar to an English 'f'; in other areas, the sound is closer to a very soft, breathy 'p'	<i>ph</i>
t-h	as the 't-h' in 'hot house'	<i>th</i>

Ejectives are consonants which are pronounced by stopping the airflow momentarily at the back of the throat and then releasing it. This is similar to the 'tʃ' in the cockney 'bottle', although other parts of the mouth (the lips, for example) can be used in conjunction with this throat movement to create the ejective sounds which occur in Quechua. Like aspiration, the use of ejective consonants can change the meaning of a word (see the box on page 16). In our pronunciation guide, an ejective is indicated with an apostrophe ( ' ) following the initial consonant sound.

Symbol	Sound	Letter
ch'	sharper and more abrupt than the 'ch' in 'chew'	<i>ch'</i>
k'	made with a click at the back of the throat	<i>k'</i>
p'	made by briefly closing the lips, and then 'popping' or unsticking the lips	<i>p'</i>
q'	made with a click in the throat like the ejective <i>k'</i> , but strongly, at the very back of the throat	<i>q'</i>
t'	made with a sharp clicking of the tip of the tongue, a bit like the 'tt' in American English 'button', but more exaggerated	<i>t'</i>



### STRESS

Words are generally stressed on the second last syllable. A stressed syllable in this book is indicated by the use of italics:

*paqarichiy*      pah-kah-ree-chee      to give life/  
to establish

If the word only has two syllables, then it will be the first syllable that's stressed:

*pallay*      pah-lyai      to gather

An exception to this pattern occurs when an accent is marked over a vowel, indicating that the stress falls on that syllable:

*jachakáw!*      ah-chah-kaw!      Ouch! That's hot!  
*ari*      ah-ree      yes

## IT'S A BLOW OUT

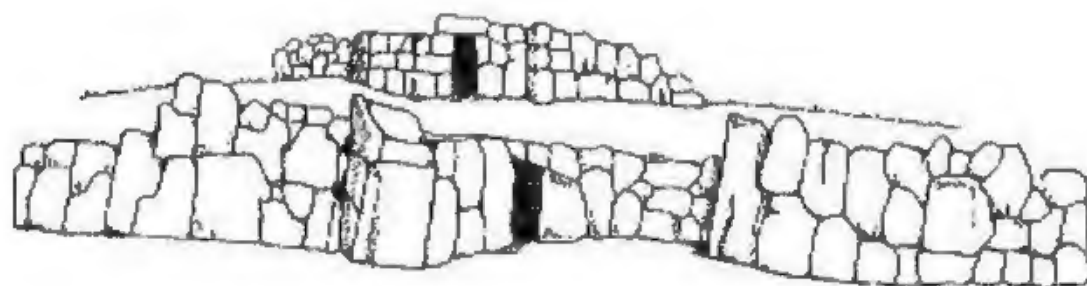
The pronunciation of aspirated and ejective consonants is one of the defining characteristics of the Cuzco, Puno and Bolivian varieties of Quechua. Be aware that these sounds alter the meaning of words, as these examples show:

<i>chaki</i>	<i>chah·kee</i>	foot/leg
<i>ch'aki</i>	<i>ch'ah·kee</i>	dry
<i>tanta</i>	<i>tahn·tah</i>	gathered together
<i>t'anta</i>	<i>t'ahn·tah</i>	bread
<i>thanta</i>	<i>t-hahn·tah</i>	old/used/worn out

If you find it difficult to make these distinctions at first, keep trying and it will come. Don't worry too much if you do make a mistake though – your meaning will often be clear from the context.

## INTONATION

Intonation patterns in Quechua vary from those of English in one very important way – questions have the same intonation as statements (in Quechua, essentially a falling one). Instead of a rising intonation, specific question words or prefixes indicate that a question is being asked. Quechua also uses a different way of expressing exclamation – the intonation doesn't actually change, instead there is an increased stress on the syllable that emphasises the statement.



## GRAMMAR

This chapter is one of the few overviews of Quechua grammar you'll see. It's not exhaustive, but it will give you enough of a foundation to understand the basic structure of the language so you can construct simple sentences of your own.

In Quechua, sentences are built around basic root words, and the rest of the meaning is added to the sentence by attaching suffixes. In this chapter, to make it easier to distinguish root words from their suffixes, we have used a hyphen between the root and each suffix. The root word always comes first.

There are no irregular verbs in Quechua – all Quechua verbs follow the rules according to each tense. The tenses presented in this phrasebook are the most essential ones.



The following abbreviations are used in this chapter:

adj	adjective	n	noun
assert	assertive	neg	negative
emph	emphatic	obj	object
excl	exclusive 'we'	obl	obligation
fut	future tense	past	past tense
imp	imperative	poss	possessive
incl	inclusive 'we'	pres	present tense
int	interrogative	top	topic
interj	interjection/ exclamation	uncert	uncertainty
lit	literal translation	v	verb

## WORD ORDER

In general, the basic sentence word order in Quechua is subject-object-verb:

Satuku is eating bread. *Satuku t'anta-ta-n mikhu-sha-n.*  
(lit: Satuku bread-obj-assert eat-ing-is)

Note that the assertive suffix indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience. See the full explanation on page 22.

Because of the nature of a suffix-based system, word order is quite flexible. You can put any word first to emphasise it:

Satuku is eating bread. *T'anta-ta-n Satuku mikhu-sha-n.*  
(lit: bread-obj-assert Satuku eat-ing-is)

Here it's 'bread' that's emphasised.

## ARTICLES

There's no word for 'the', but 'a/an' is *huq* (literally 'one'). It can also mean 'some' when used with a plural noun:

a restaurant *huq mikhuna wasi* (lit: one food house)  
some people *huq runa-kuna* (lit: one person-pl)

## ROOT WORDS

Root words are the building blocks of a sentence, onto which suffixes are attached to create the full meaning.

## SUFFIXES

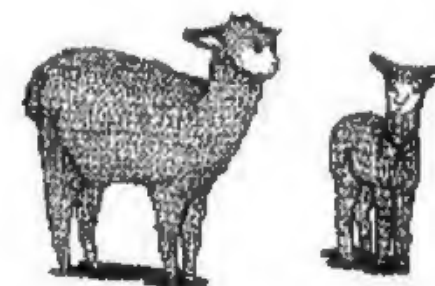
Suffixes do the functional work in a sentence, showing how the various root words work together to give meaning. For instance, *wasi*, 'house', is a noun, but by adding the suffixes *-cha* (which changes certain nouns to verbs) and *-y* (which marks the infinitive), it becomes the verb *wasi-cha-y*, 'to build (a house)'.

## Dependent Suffixes

Dependent suffixes can only be used with certain parts of speech or parts of a sentence: they add meaning to a word. An example in English would be the prefix 'un-', as in 'unusual': it cannot be used on its own, but when combined with other words, it carries a distinct meaning (it creates the opposite of the word).

There are three major groups of dependent suffixes:

1. The **nominals** are used only with nouns and pronouns and include the subject marker, object marker, number markers, possessives and several prepositions.



2. The **verbals** are used only with verbs. These include tense, mood and command markers. See Verb page 32.
3. The **derivational suffixes** change one part of speech to another. They have a parallel in English: eg, by adding '-ness', the adjective 'sad' can be turned into the noun 'sadness'. Each specific derivational suffix can only be attached to a specific part of speech, eg, the suffix *-sqa* can only be added to a verb to form an adjective, never to form a noun (see the table below).

to get tired (v)	<i>sayk'u-y</i>	tired (adj)	<i>sayk'u-sqa</i>
to sit down (v)	<i>tiya-y</i>	seat; place to sit (n)	<i>tiya-na</i>
head (n)	<i>uma</i>	big-headed (adj)	<i>uma-sapa</i>
stone (n)	<i>rumi</i>	to change to stone (v)	<i>rumi-ya-y</i>
little (adj)	<i>pisi</i>	scarcity (n)	<i>pisi-y</i>
hot (adj)	<i>rupha</i>	to burn (v)	<i>rupha-chi-y</i>

Here are some examples of nominal dependent suffixes, and their uses:

because of/due to/ on behalf of	-rayku
I came to Cuzco because of the Inti Raymi Festival.	<i>Inti Raymi-rayku-n</i> <i>Qusqu-man hamurqa-ni.</i> (lit: Inti Raymi-because_ of-assert Cuzco-to came-I)
for (the purpose of )	-paq
I work for my family.	<i>Ayllu-y-paq llank'a-ni.</i> (lit: family-my-for work-I)
from	-manta
She/He is returning from Potosí.	<i>Putusi llaqta-manta</i> <i>kutimu-sha-n.</i> (lit: Potosí city-from return-ing-she/he)
in (location)	-pi
I work in Chinchero.	<i>Chinchiru-pi llank'a-ni.</i> (lit: Chinchero-in work-I)
possessive ('s)	-q/-pa (after vowel/consonant)
man's	<i>qhari-q</i> (lit: man-of)
until	-kama
The road goes to Machu Picchu.	<i>Machu Pikchu-kama</i> <i>ñan ri-sha-n.</i> (lit: Machu Picchu-until road go-ing-it)
with	-wan
They're talking with the police.	<i>Wardiya-wan rima-sha-nku.</i> (lit: police-with talk-ing-they)

## MULTI-FUNCTION SUFFIXES: -TA &amp; -MAN

The suffix *-ta* is can serve numerous functions within a sentence, including:

- object marker, direct and indirect

I see him.

*Pay-ta qhawa-ni.*  
(lit: he-obj see-I)

Can you help me  
find my backpack?

*¿Yanapa-wanki-man-chu qipiy-ta*  
*maskhay-ta?*  
(lit: help-me-could-int  
backpack-obj look\_for-obj)

Note that as an indirect object *-ta* can only be used with verbs that don't involve movement of the direct object (see second example). The two verbs – help and find – don't involve movement of the direct object 'backpack'.



- destination, meaning 'to(wards)'

I'm going to Apurimac. *Apurimaq-ta ri-sha-ni.*  
(lit: Apurimac-to go-ing-I)

- derivational suffix, changing adjectives to adverbs

good	<i>allin</i>
He does well.	<i>Allin-ta ruwa-n.</i> (lit: good-adv do-he)

Here, the two functions of object marker and destination come together in one sentence:

I want to go to Apurimac.	<i>Apurimaq-ta riy-ta muna-ni.</i> (lit: Apurimac-to go-obj want-I)
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## MULTIFUNCTION SUFFIXES -TA &amp; -MAN

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The suffix **-man** is similar to **-ta** in that it serves as both an object and destination marker (also meaning 'to(wards)'). Its function as object marker, however, is limited to indirect objects only. It's applied in cases where verbs involving movement are used, and in connection with a concrete noun or the pronoun *pay*.

I give him money. *Quiqi-ta pay-man qu-ni.*  
(lit: money-obj he-obj give-I)

to/towards **-man**  
This bus is going to Ecuador. *Ikwadur suyu-man kay uniwus ri-sha-n.*  
(lit: Ecuador region-to this bus go-ing-it)

## Independent Suffixes

The use of independent suffixes is not limited to a particular part of speech. These are attached to the key word in the sentence (which can be any part of speech) but express the speaker's attitude to the whole sentence.

## Assertion

The suffix **-n/-mi** (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience.

I speak English. *Nuqa inlis-ta-n rima-ni.*  
(lit: I English-obj-assert speak-I)

My stomach hurts. *Wiksa-y-mi nana-wa-sha-n.*  
(lit: stomach-my-assert hurt-to-me-ing-it)

## Hearsay

The suffix **-s/-si** (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker knows the information second-hand.

People say that village is far away. *Chay llaqta sinchi karu-s.*  
(lit: that village very far-hearsay)

People say that she/he speaks Quechua. *Pay-si runasimi-ta rima-n.*  
(lit: she/he-hearsay Quechua-obj speak-she/he)

## Uncertainty

The suffix **-ch/-cha** (after vowel/consonant) indicates uncertainty over the veracity or validity of words.

He probably speaks Quechua. *Pay-cha runasimi-ta rima-n.*  
(lit: he-uncert Quechua-obj speak-he)

There are probably sandals in that store. *Chay tinda-pi-ch usut'a-kuna ka-n.*  
(lit: that store-in-uncert sandal-pl there-is-it)

## Topic Marker

The suffix **-qa** is an important independent suffix because it marks the repetition of the topic – or main idea or subject – in the conversation. It's therefore referred to as a topic marker.

You don't need to use this suffix the first time you mention a specific subject in a conversation, but after that you must add it to the end of that subject (after all other suffixes, if any exist):

Your brother is sick. *Turay-ki unqu-shan-mi.*

He can't go to Quito. *Manan pay-qa Kitu-ta riy-ta ati-n-chu.*  
(lit: brother-your sick-is-assert. no he-top Quito-obj go-to can-he-neg)

### Emphasis

The emphatic suffix *-má* is used to express surprise, to correct someone else's statement, to correct oneself, or to simply emphasise a point. It's always the final suffix to be added to a word, and is stressed:

He came all the way from Cochabamba!	<i>¡Quchapampa-manta-má kuti-rqa-mu-n!</i> (lit: Cochabamba-from-emph come_back-past-to_here-he!)
-----------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### Others

Other important independent suffixes are *-chu*, used to mark questions or negatives (see Questions on page 39), *-pisi/-pas*, meaning 'and/also/too' (see Conjunctions on page 42) and *-ña*, meaning 'already'.

I already did it.	<i>Tuku-rqu-ni-ña-n.</i> (lit: finish-just-I-already-assert)
-------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

## NOUNS

Nouns are root words (see Root Words, page 18). In general, a noun is expressed as a simple singular entity. If you want to make it plural or modify it in any other way, you do so through the use of specific suffixes.

### W X TWO

It's important to note that, unlike English, Quechua has two categories of the first person plural (we/us). The inclusive category includes the speaker, the listener and anyone else to whom the speaker is referring ('you, me and everyone'). The exclusive category includes the speaker and anyone else to whom she or he is referring, but not the listener ('me and the others, but not you').

### Plurals

To make plural nouns, simply add the suffix *-kuna*. Note, however, that if a specific number or quantity of something is mentioned, the plural suffix does not need to be added. (See Numbers, page 167, for more on this.)

store	<i>tinda</i>
stores	<i>tinda-kuna</i> (lit: store-pl)
one boat	<i>huq wampu</i> (lit: one boat)
ten boats	<i>chunka wampu</i> (lit: ten boat)

### Gender

Quechua does not express gender for inanimate objects, only for animals and people. To indicate gender for people, use *warmi*, 'woman', or *qhari*, 'man'. If the gender of an animal is relevant, you have to specifically identify it as *china*, 'female', or *urqu*, 'male'. So a 'female dog' would be *china alqu* and a 'male dog' *urqu alqu*.

Some words borrowed from Spanish explicitly indicate gender, such as *awilu*, 'grandfather', and *awila*, 'grandmother'.

## PRONOUNS

### Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns can be expressed with individual words as well as with suffixes. If the context of a sentence makes clear who or what the subject is, the pronoun is not required. The suffixes often provide all the information necessary. These are the individual subject pronouns:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
I	<i>nuga</i>	we (incl)	<i>nuganchis</i>
		we (excl)	<i>nugayku</i>
you (sg)	<i>qan</i>	you (pl)	<i>qankuna</i>
she/he	<i>pay</i>	they	<i>paykuna</i>

### Subject/Object Pronoun Suffixes

As with just about everything else in Quechua, personal pronouns are expressed through the use of suffixes which identify both the subject and object in a sentence. These suffixes, however, are attached to the verb and are compulsory in the sentence. The pronoun suffixes change depending on verb tense.

I give you money. *Nuqa qulqi-ta qu-yki.*  
(lit: I money-obj give-I\_  
to\_you\_sg\_obj\_pres)

#### Suffixes for Present Tense

##### Singular

Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-yki	-
you	-wanki	-	-
she/he	-wan	-sunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-ykiku	-
you	-wankichis	-	-
they	-wanku	-sunkiku	-

##### Plural

Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-ykichis	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
she/he	-wanchis	-wanku	-sunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-ykiku	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
they	-wanchis	-wanku	-sunkichis	-

There's a different suffix for each subject/object combination and for each tense of the verb. Here, the suffix *-yki* indicates the subject, object and tense of the verb at the one time.

I give you (sg) beer. *Aha-ta qu-yki.*  
(lit: beer-obj give-I\_  
to\_you\_sg\_obj\_pres)

The following tables show possible subject/object combinations. Some subject/object pronoun combinations are not logically possible in Quechua, so are indicated by empty cells.

#### Suffixes for Present Tense

##### Singular

Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-rqayki	-
you	-warqanki	-	-
she/he	-warqan	-rqasunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-rqaykiku	-
you	-warqankichis	-	-
they	-warqanku	-rqasunkiku	-

##### Plural

Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-rqaykichis	-
you	-	-warqankiku	-	-
she/he	-warqanchis	-warqanku	-rqasunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-rqaykiku	-
you	-	-warqankiku	-	-
they	-warqanchis	-warqanku	-rqasunkichis	-

Note that for the third person (sg/pl) there are no specific object pronoun suffixes. Instead, you'd use the subject pronoun *pay(kuna)* (see page 25) plus the indirect object marker *-man* to express the object 'to him/her/them'. You then add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix to the verb (*-ni* in the example):

### Suffixes for Future Tense

#### Singular

Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-sayki	-
you	-wanki	-	-
she/he	-wanqa	-sunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-saykiku	-
you	-wankichis	-	-
they	-wanqaku	-sunkiku	-

#### Plural

Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-saykichis	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
she/he	-wasunchis	-wanqaku	-sunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-saykiku	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
they	-wasunchis	-wanqaku	-sunkichis	-

I give them sweets.

*Nuqa misk'i-ta  
paykuna-man qu-ni.  
(lit: I sweet-obj them-obj  
give-I)*

## ADJECTIVES

Adjectives come before nouns. Only the nouns are pluralised, not the adjectives.

beautiful day      *sumaq p'unchay*      (lit: pretty day)  
black donkeys      *yana asnu-kuna*      (lit: black donkey-pl)

Kusi is buying some  
beautiful clothes.      *Kusi sumaq p'achakuna-ta  
ranti-sha-n.  
(lit: Kusi beautiful  
clothes-obj buy-ing-he)*

The concept of 'very' can be indicated by repeating the adjective, as in:

very far away      *karu karu*      (lit: far far)  
very big      *hatun hatun*      (lit: big big)



## Comparatives

In Quechua, *aswan*, 'more', and *pisi*, 'less', are placed in front of the adjective to make a comparison:

big      *hatun*  
bigger      *aswan hatun*      (lit: more big)  
smaller      *pisi hatun*      (lit: less big)

It's also very common for either the emphatic suffix *-ma* (see page 24) or the assertive suffix *-ni/-mi* to be added to the end of the adjective as well:

I'm younger than him.      *Pay-manta aswan  
wayna-ma ka-ni.  
(lit: she/he-from  
more young-emph am-I)*

## Superlatives

The superlative is expressed using 'the most', *lliw-manta aswan ...-ni-mi*, or 'the least', *lliw-manta aswan pisi ...-ni-mi*. The blank is filled in by an adjective:

This town is the  
biggest.

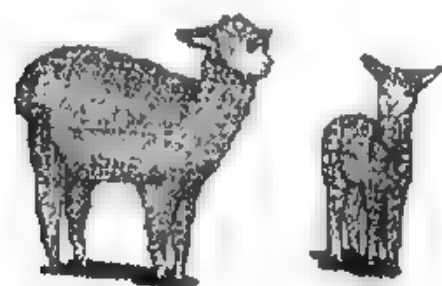
*Kay llaqta-qa lliw-manta  
aswan hatun-mi.*

(lit: this town-top all-from  
more big-assert)

That town is the  
smallest.

*Chay llaqta-qa lliw-manta  
aswan pisi hatun-mi.*

(lit: that town-top all-from  
more less big-assert)



## ADVERBS

Adverbs can be either words derived from adjectives through the use of the adverb marker *-ta* (like adding 'ly' in English), or independent root words. Here are some common adverbs:

easily  
in this way/manner  
quickly/rapidly  
slowly/carefully  
very  
well

*chballa-lla/phasil-cha-lla  
hina  
usqhay(-lla)  
alli-lla-manta  
anchalsinchitnishu  
allin-ta/kusa*

All of the above are 'stand-alone' root words, although some of them carry suffixes to make them adverbs.

## DEMONSTRATIVES

In Quechua, words like 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those' can be adjectives when describing a noun, as in *kay qhatu*, 'this market', or pronouns when replacing a noun if it has already been mentioned:

This town is lovely,  
that one is not.

*Kay llaqta sumaq-mi,  
chay-qa manan sumaq-chu.*  
(lit: this town beautiful-assert,  
that-top not beautiful-neg)

There's no difference between singular and plural demonstrative adjectives in Quechua, since it's the noun and not the adjective that is pluralised. Demonstrative pronouns add the suffix *-kuna* to pluralise: eg, *kay-kuna*, literally 'this-plural', thus 'these'.

However, a distinction is made between three – rather than only two – degrees of distance:

this/these	<i>kaylankay</i>
that/those (closer to listener)	<i>chaylanchay</i>
that/those (further away from listener and speaker)	<i>chaqay/chbaqay/baqay</i>

The second form of 'that/those' does not really have an equivalent in English.

This boat is going  
to Puno.

*Kay wampu-qa  
Punu-man-mi ri-sha-n.*  
(lit: this boat-top  
Puno-to-assert go-ing-it)

Those boats over there  
are small.

*Chaqay wampu-kuna  
huch'uy-mi.*  
(lit: that boat-pl small-assert)

## A BEAUTIFUL DESIRE TO LOVE

*Muna-y* is a very versatile word, meaning 'to like,' as well as 'to love', 'to desire'; 'to want' and 'to need'. As an adjective, it can mean 'good', 'beautiful' or 'lovely', and as a noun, 'desire' 'love' or 'goodwill'.

## POSSESSIVES

Possession in Quechua is shown by adding a possessive suffix to the noun being possessed. You can also add a possessive pronoun when you want to clarify the possession. The possessive pronouns consist of subject pronouns with the suffixes *-q* and *-pa* added (after vowel/consonant). The suffixes are the essential elements for showing possession and are added to the nouns right after the root word, whereas possessive pronouns are mostly used for emphasis.

I just found my backpack. *Qipi-y-ta tari-rqu-ni-n.*  
(lit: backpack-my-obj find-just-I-assert)

These skirts are ours. *Nuganchis-pa-n kay pullira-kuna-qa.*  
(lit: ours-assert this skirt-pl-top)

## VERBS

Verbs will always have at least one suffix. This obligatory suffix will show what tense (past, present or future) the verb is in, and who or what the subject of the verb is, ie first, second or third person, singular or plural. The suffix *-y* indicates the infinitive of the verb, eg, *ka-y*, 'to be', and this form is used in the dictionaries.

## Possessive Pronoun

## Possessive Suffix

<i>nuqa-q</i>	mine	<i>-y</i>	my
<i>qan-pa</i>	yours (sg)	<i>-yki</i>	your (sg)
<i>pay-pa</i>	hers/his	<i>-n</i>	her/his
<i>nuqanchis-pa</i>	ours (incl)	<i>-nchis</i>	our (incl)
<i>nuqayku-q</i>	ours (excl)	<i>-yku</i>	our (excl)
<i>qankuna-q</i>	yours (pl)	<i>-ykichis</i>	your (pl)
<i>paykuna-q</i>	theirs	<i>-nku</i>	their

## Present Tense

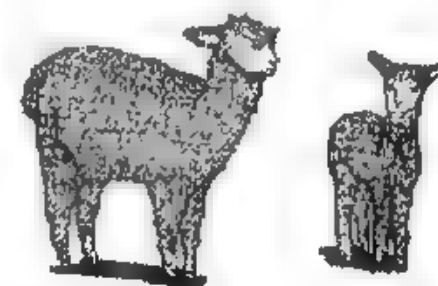
The present tense is used either to indicate an action that occurs once in the present, or to indicate habitual actions. To form it, simply add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix (see Pronoun Suffixes page 26) to the verb root.

Remember that the subject pronoun suffix is essential, but the subject pronoun in parentheses is optional.

I speak Quechua.

*Nuqa runasimi-ta rima-ni.*  
(lit: I Quechua-obj speak-I)

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Subject Pron Suffix
I	( <i>Nuqa</i> )	<i>runasimi</i>	<i>-ta</i>	<i>rima</i>	<i>-ni</i>
you (sg)	( <i>Qan</i> )				<i>-nki</i>
she/he	( <i>Pay</i> )				<i>-n</i>
we (incl)	( <i>Nuqanchis</i> )				<i>-nchis</i>
we (excl)	( <i>Nuqayku</i> )				<i>-yku</i>
you (pl)	( <i>Qankuna</i> )				<i>-nkichis</i>
they	( <i>Paykuna</i> )				<i>-nku</i>



To express an action that's in the process of happening (like the 'ing' form in English), insert the suffix *-sha* between the verb root and the subject pronoun suffix:

She's/He's speaking Quechua.

*Pay runasimi-ta rima-sha-n.*  
(lit: she/he Quechua-obj speak-ing-she/he\_pres)

## Past Tense

To form the past tense, add the suffix *-rqa* in front of the subject pronoun suffix. Note that in the past tense, the suffix *-n* for the third person singular is optional.

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Past Suffix	Subject Pron Suffix
I	(Nuqa)	inlis	-ta	rima	-rqa	-ni
you (sg)	(Qan)					-nki
she/he	(Pay)					(-n)
we (incl)	(Nuqanchis)					-nchis
we (excl)	(Nuqayku)					-yku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)					-nkichis
they (pl)	(Paykuna)					-nku

She/He spoke English. *Pay inlis-ta rima-rqa-(n).*  
(lit: she/he English-obj speak-past-(she/he\_pres))

## Future Tense

The future tense is used primarily to express simple future actions ('I'll come tomorrow.'/'Will you come tomorrow?') and probability when used with the 'uncertainty' validator *-chi/-cha* (after vowel/consonant).

In the future tense, most subject pronoun suffixes change form rather than adding yet another suffix to show the tense. Two subject pronoun suffixes, however, remain the same as in the present tense: the singular and plural forms of 'you', *-nki* (sg) and *-nkichis* (pl). When these appear, you'll need to judge by the context whether the speaker refers to the present or the future.

I'll speak Spanish. *Nuqa kastillanu-ta rima-saq.*  
(lit: I Spanish-obj speak-I\_fut)

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Spanish')	Obj Suffix ('to speak')	Verb Root	Subject Pron Suffix & Future Tense
I	(Nuqa)				-saq
you (sg)	(Qan)				-nki
she/he	(Pay)	kastillanu	-ta	rima	-nqa
we (incl)	(Nuqanchis)				-sunchis
we (excl)	(Nuqayku)				-saqku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)				-nkichis
they	(Paykuna)				-nqaku

They will speak Spanish. *Paykuna kastillanu-ta rima-nqaku.*  
(lit: they Spanish-obj speak-they\_fut)



## Imperative

The imperative is a direct command which tells your listener to do something. This is indicated by the suffix *-y*:

Come here! *¡Hamu-y!*  
(lit: come-imp)

In the case of a negative command, the sentence begins with *ama* and the suffix *-chu* is added to the verb as the last suffix:

Don't do that! *¡Ama chay-ta ruwa-y-chu!*  
(lit: don't that-obj do-imp-neg)

(See also Modals, page 37.)

## To Be

The verb *ka-y* means 'to be', in the sense of 'to exist', and is also used to describe something or someone, as in *Nuqa turista-n ka-ni*, 'I'm a tourist' (lit: I tourist-assert am-I). *Ka-y* can also mean 'there is/are' when stating something.

Don't confuse the verb *ka-y*, with the demonstrative adjective *kay*, 'this', which has the same spelling (see Demonstratives page 31).

You (sg) are a pretty girl.	<i>Qan sumaq warma-cha-n ka-nki.</i> (lit: you-sg beautiful girl-little-assert are-you)
She's/He's on the train.	<i>Pay trin-pi-n ka-sha-n.</i> (lit: she/he train-in-assert be-ing-she/he)
We (incl) are tired.	<i>Nuganchis sayk'usqa-n ka-nchis.</i> (lit: we incl tired-assert are-we_incl)
They're in Coricancha.	<i>Paykuna Qurikancha-pi-n ka-sha-nku.</i> (lit: they Coricancha-in- assert be-ing-they)
There are a lot of mountains around this town.	<i>Kay llaqta-pi askha urqu-kuna-n ka-nku.</i> (lit: this town-in many mountain-pl-assert are-they)

Note that when defining someone or something in the third person, you don't use the verb *ka-y* (or any other verb):

She's/He's a foreigner.	<i>Pay hawa runa-n.</i> (lit: she/he outside_ person-assert)
They're healers.	<i>Paykuna hampiq-mi.</i> (lit: they healer-assert)

## To Have

The verb *ka-y*, 'to be', also serves the function of the English 'to have' in the sense of possession. Literally, it points out something that is or isn't in someone's possession:

Do you have children?	<i>¿Ka-n-chu wawa-yki?</i> (lit: there_is-she/he-int child-your)
Yes, I do.	<i>Ari, ka-n-mi.</i> (lit: yes there_is-she/he-assert)
No, I don't.	<i>Mana-n ka-n-chu.</i> (lit: no-assert there_is-she/ he-neg)
I have a house.	<i>Wasi-yuq-mi ka-ni.</i> (lit: house-with-assert am-I)

## MODALS

Modals modify the meaning of other verbs in a sentence. They express ability, necessity, desire or need, as in 'can read', 'need to go' and 'want to drink'. As you'd expect, modals also take the form of suffixes.

### Must; Should

The simple suffix *-na* plus the appropriate possessive suffix (see Possessives page 32) added to the verb, in that order, indicates the notion of 'must' in Quechua. You can also use the verb *ka-y*, 'to have', which is used only when the obligation implied is unavoidable ('have to') – in which case the progressive form of the present tense *ka-sha-n* (see page 33) is recommended. When the obligation implied is avoidable (eg, 'should' or 'ought to'), the verb *ka-y* is not used.

### Must; Have To; Need To

I have to work.	<i>Llank'a-na-y ka-sha-n.</i> (lit: work-obl-my be-ing-it)
We (excl) have to leave.	<i>Lluqsi-na-yku ka-sha-n.</i> (lit: leave-obl-our be-ing-it)

**Ought To; Should**

I should eat.

*Mikhu-na-y.*  
(lit: eat-obl-my)

We (incl) ought to rest.

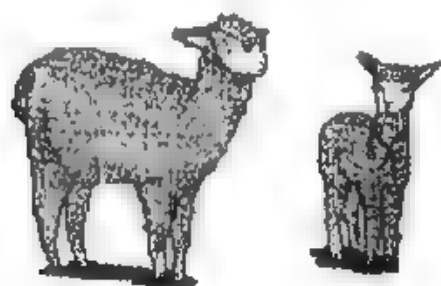
*Sama-na-nchis.*  
(lit: rest-obl-our\_incl)

**Can; To be Able**

The verb *ati-y* meaning 'to be able/to have the ability' is used in a similar way as its English counterpart:

They can dance.

*Paykuna tusu-y-ta ati-nku.*  
(lit: they dance-inf-obj can-they\_pres)

**Must Not; Cannot**

Use the negative command form (see Imperatives, page 35). Quechua speakers would typically just say *Ama chay unu-ta nkyay-chu*, 'Don't drink that water' (lit: don't that water-obj drink-neg).

**Like**

*Muna-y* is the verb for 'to like' in Quechua. It can be used by itself or with another verb:

I like Cuzco.

*Nuqa Qusqu-ta muna-ni.*  
(lit: I Cuzco-obj like-I)

We (excl) like to buy clothes.

*Nuqayku p'achu-ta ranti-y-ta muna-yku.*  
(lit: we clothes-obj buy-inf-obj like-we\_excl)

**QUESTIONS****'Yes/No' Questions**

To ask a 'yes/no' question, add the independent suffix *-chu* to the most relevant word in the question. Note that the question marker is on the verb:

Are you (sg) married?

*¿Kasaru-chu ka-nki?*  
(lit: married-int are-you\_sg)

The suffix can also be attached to the noun (or to adjectives or adverbs if those are the elements being questioned):

Are you going to Cochabamba?

*¿Quchapampa-ta-chu ri-sba-nki?*  
(lit: Cochabamba-obj-int go-ing-you)



You can answer 'yes/no' questions either with *ari*, 'yes', or *mana*, 'no'. If, in an affirmative answer, you repeat the entire question, the assertive suffix *-n/-mi* (after vowel/consonant) needs to be attached to the most relevant word. When repeating the question in a negative answer, the suffix *-chu* is attached to the most relevant word, while the assertive suffix is attached to the word *mana*, 'no', becoming *mana-n*.

Are you (sg) married?

*¿Kasaru-chu ka-nki?*  
(lit: married-int are-you\_sg)

Yes, I'm married.

*Ari, kasaru-n ka-ni.*  
(lit: yes married-assert be-I)

No, I'm not married.

*Mana-n kasaru-chu ka-ni.*  
(lit: no-assert married-neg be-I)

## Question Words

What?	¿Ima?
What's that?	¿Ima-taq chay? ¿Ima-n chay?
Who?	¿Pi?
Who's that woman?	¿Pi-taq chay warmi?
Whose?	¿Pi-q?
Whose car is that?	¿Pi-q-taq chay awtu?
Where?	¿May?
Where are you going?	¿May-ta-n ri-sha-nki?
Where are you from?	¿May-manta-n ka-nki?
Which?	¿Mayqin?
Which market do you like?	¿Mayqin qhatu-ta-taq muna-nki?
How?	¿Imayna?
How are you?	¿Imayna-taq ka-sha-nki?
How much?/How many?	¿Hayk'a?
How much is that bag, Madam?	¿Hayk'a-taq chay waya- qa, mamitay?
When?	¿Hayk'aq?
When are we going?	¿Hayk'aq-mi ripu-ku-sun?
Why?	¿Imarayku?/¿Imanaqtin?/ ¿Imanasqa?
Why is there no car?	¿Imarayku-n mana korru ka-nchu?

## Information Questions

With all standard question words, the final suffix *-n/-mi* or *-taq* should be added. If in doubt about endings, use *-taq*.

## NEGATIVES

There are two words to express negation. The first one is *mana* (or *mana-n* when asserting something), 'no/not', in conjunction with the negative suffix *-chu*. The second one is *ama*, 'don't', used in negative commands (see Imperatives page 35). Both of them are placed at the beginning of a sentence, while the placement of the suffix *-chu* varies as it's attached to the most relevant word of the sentence.

I don't speak Quechua. (*Nuga*) *mana-n runasimi-ta rima-ni-chu*.

(lit: I no-assert Quechua-obj  
speak-I-neg)

Don't travel alone. *Ama sapalla-yki puri-y-chu*.

(lit: don't alone-you\_sg travel-  
imp-neg)

## PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are expressed through certain dependent suffixes as well as some individual words. For more information, see Suffixes, page 18.

after	<i>chaymanta/hinaspa/ghipata</i>
among	<i>-puru</i>
because (of)	<i>-rayku</i>
during	<i>-pi</i>
for	<i>-paq</i>
from	<i>-manta</i>
in (location)	<i>-pi</i>
to/towards	<i>-man</i>
until (time/place)	<i>-kama</i>
with	<i>-wan</i>
without ...	<i>mana ...-yuq</i> (used with a noun only)

## CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words or phrases that join concepts or parts of sentences.

In Quechua, most conjunctions are individual words rather than suffixes, but there's one exception: *-pis* or *-pas* (used interchangeably) meaning 'also/and/too'. This suffix is added to verbs or nouns as the very last suffix.

You can go to Arequipa  
by car and by train.

*Karru-wan-pis trin-wan-pis  
runa-kuna Arikaipa-ta ri-nku.*  
(lit: car-with-and train-with-and  
person-pl Arequipa-to go-they)

Me too.

*Nuqa-pis.*  
(lit: I-too)

after(wards)

*chay-qalchay-man/chay-pal  
qhipa-n-ta*

and/too/also

*-pis/-pas*

because

*-rayku*

but

*icha-qa*

even so/then

*chay-pacha-pas*

finally

*tuku-na-paq-taq/p'uchuka-y-pi*

first (of all)

*ñawpa-q(-ta)*

however

*chay-puwan-pas*

instead

*aswan(-pas)*

nevertheless

*chay-puwan-pas*

next

*chay-qalchay-man/chay-pal*

*qhipa-n-ta*

or

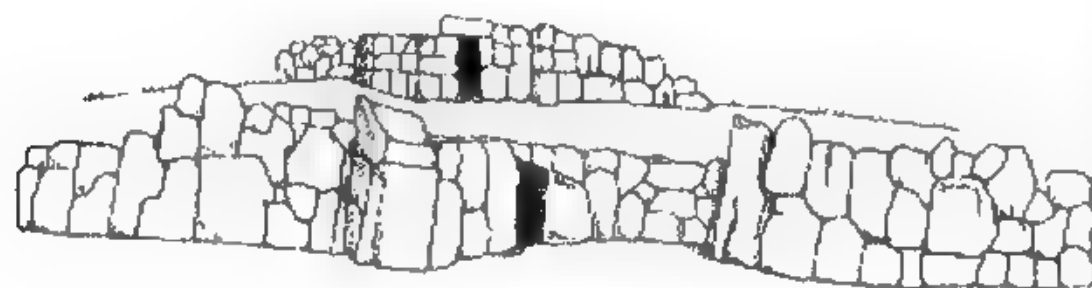
*ichalutaq*

rather

*aswan(-pas)/icha-qa*

so/therefore

*chay-rayku/nis-paq/chay-mi*



## MEETING PEOPLE

When initiating conversations in Quechua, you should be aware that since the time of the Conquest, Spanish speakers have often considered themselves superior to Quechua speakers. One form of discrimination has been a refusal by Spanish speakers to use Quechua at all. If you're in a monolingual Quechua community, there'll be no problem with jumping right in, but if in doubt, try asking in Spanish first:

Do you speak Quechua?

*¿Habla usted Quechua?*

*hah·bloh oo·sted ke·chwa?*

## YOU SHOULD KNOW

Yes.

*ah·ree*

No.

*mah·nah*

Please.

*ah·lyee·choo*

Thank you.

*sool·pai·kee*

## YACHANAYKIN

*Ari.*

*Mana.*

*Allichu.*

*Sulpayki.*



## GREETINGS &amp; GOODBYES

Greetings and farewells are essential elements of social interaction, and you'll be considered rude if you don't use them. Both greetings and goodbyes should be accompanied by a handshake or a hug. When saying goodbye, a simple wave of the hand is appropriate when you're already at a distance.

NAPAYKUYKUNAPAS  
KACHARPARIKUNAPAS

Good morning.	<i>wee-noos dee-ahs</i>	<i>Wuynas diyas.</i>
Good day. (noon)	<i>ah-lyeen p'oon-chai;</i> <i>ah-lyeen p'oon-chow</i>	<i>Allin p'unchay;</i> <i>Allin p'unchaw.</i>
Good afternoon.	<i>wee-nahs tabr-dis</i>	<i>Wuynas tardis.</i>
Good evening/ night.	<i>wee-nahs noo-chis;</i> <i>ah-lyeen too-tah</i>	<i>Wuynas nuchis;</i> <i>Allin tuta.</i>
Hello/Hi.	<i>ree-mai-koo-lyai-keel</i> <i>nah-pai-koo-lyai-kee</i>	<i>Rimaykullayki/</i> <i>Napaykullayki.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>hokh koo-tee-kah-mah;</i> <i>too-pah-nahn-chees-</i> <i>kah-mah</i>	<i>Huq kutikama;</i> <i>Tupananchis-</i> <i>kama.</i>
Bye.	<i>rah-too-kah-mah</i>	<i>Ratukama.</i>



## CIVILITIES

## YUPAYCHAKUYKUNA

The Quechua people are generally friendly, helpful, respectful people. Reciprocity is a very important feature of good manners in the Andes. If you ask something of someone, you should be willing to offer in return a small gift, like a souvenir from your home country, or a tip.

Please.	<i>ah-lyee-choo</i>	<i>Allichu.</i>
Thank you (very much).	<i>ah-nyai-chai-keel</i> <i>sool-pai-kee</i> ( <i>ahn-chah-tah</i> ) <i>ah-grah-dee-see-kee</i>	<i>Añaychayki/</i> <i>Sulpayki</i> ( <i>anchata</i> ) <i>agradisiyki.</i>
You're welcome.	<i>ee-mah-mahn-tah;</i> <i>mah-nah</i> <i>ee-mah-mahn-tah-pahs</i>	<i>Inamanta;</i> <i>Mana</i> <i>imamantapas.</i>
Excuse me. Sorry.	<i>dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai</i> <i>pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai</i>	<i>Dispinsayuway.</i> <i>Pampachayuway.</i>

## FORMS OF ADDRESS

IMAHINA RUNAKUNA  
NINAKUSQAN

In Quechua, different forms of address represent different degrees of familiarity, or the age of the person being addressed.

As a foreigner in Quechua-speaking territory, the safest form of address for you to use with a Quechua speaker is *Tayta*, *tai-tah*, or *taytáy*, *tai-tai*, 'Sir/Mister' for men, and *Mama*, *mah-mah*, or *mamáy*, *mah-mai*, 'Madam/Mrs' for women, followed by their first name if you know it: *Tayta Satuku* or *Mama Marsilina*.

Madam/Mrs	<i>mah-mah/mah-mai/</i> <i>mah-mah-lyai/</i> <i>mah-mee-tai/</i> <i>doo-nyah/see-nyoo-rah</i>	<i>Mama/mamáy/</i> <i>mamalláy/</i> <i>mamitáy/</i> <i>Duñal/Siñura</i>
Sir/Mr	<i>tai-tah/tai-tail/</i> <i>tai-tah-lyai/pah-pail/</i> <i>wee-rah-ko-chah/</i> <i>doon/see-nyoor</i>	<i>Tayta/taytáy/</i> <i>taytalláy/papáy/</i> <i>Wiraqucha/</i> <i>Dun/Siñur</i>

Note that if you're writing to someone, the forms *Duña*, *Siñura*, *Mama* for women and *Dun*, *Siñur*, *Tayta* and *Wiraqucha* for men, all have a capital. While *Mama* and *Tayta* must be used with a proper name, *Wiraqucha* can also be used without one. The forms *mamáy*, *mamalláy*, *mamitáy*, *taytáy*, *taytalláy* and *papáy* are not used with proper names.

## FOR THE PEOPLE

Many Quechua speakers call themselves *runa*, *roo-nah*, which means 'the people'. The Spanish terms *indio/india* (m/f) or *cholo/chola* (m/f) are used by some Latin Americans to refer to the indigenous people. These names are derogatory, so don't use them. Instead, use the Spanish *indígena*, 'indigenous person' or *campesino/campesina* (m/f), meaning 'a farmer/farm labourer; a person living in a rural area'.

Miss

to a young woman  
to a girlsee-pahs/p'ahs-nyah  
see-pahs-chahl/  
p'ahs-nyah-chahsipas/p'asña  
sipaschal/  
p'asñacha

young man

to an adolescent  
to a young boymahkh-t'ah  
mahkh-t'ab-chahmaqt'a  
maqt'acha

little girl/boy

wahr-mah-chah

warmacha

## APOLOGIES

Excuse me. (apology)

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai  
dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai

Excuse me. (to get past)

pah-sai-koo-sahkh

It's OK. Never mind.

ah-lyeer-mee.

ah-mah lyah-kec-kui-choo

## PAMPACHAYKUNA

Pampachayway/  
Dispinsayway.

Pasaykusaq.

Allinmi.

Ama llakikuychu.

## HEY YOU!

¡Yaw!, yow!, is an informal way to attract someone's attention, similar to 'Hey!' in English. It's usually combined with someone's name or one of the forms of address we've mentioned. It would be considered rude to use it with an adult, or someone you don't know.

People may call you *ringu/gringu* (m), *reen-goo/green-goo*, 'gringo', or *ringa/gringa* (f), *reen-gah/green-gah*, 'gringa', if they don't know your name. In recent decades in Latin America, these terms have lost their derogatory connotations, and are now terms of respect. If someone knows your name, they might preface it with *Dun/Siñur/Tayta/Wiraqucha* (m) or *Dña/Siñura* (f) – all terms that refer to pale-skinned foreigners.

BODY  
LANGUAGEÑAWIWAN, MAKIWAN,  
UMAWAN RIMAY

Quechua speakers are generally humble and may not look you in the eye when speaking. This is more common in rural areas, where visitors are still rare. In metropolitan areas, where people are familiar with foreign tourists, they're more open and less self-effacing. In tourist areas, as you'd expect, vendors have no hesitation in approaching you with their wares or taking you by the arm to try to convince you to buy something.

## UPSIDE DOWN, RIGHT SIDE UP!

Many punctuation and spelling conventions used in Spanish have been adopted for use in written Quechua too. Questions start with an inverted question mark and end in a normal one; the same goes for exclamations ...!

FIRST  
ENCOUNTERSÑAWPAQ  
TUPANAKUY

You may find that people may not initiate conversations, or might wait to speak until they're sure that you've finished speaking – but don't hesitate to strike up a conversation, as people are very willing to talk to you once you've shown some interest.

How are you?

ee-mai-nah-lyahn kah-shahm-kee? ¿Imaynallan kashanki?

Fine. And you?

ah-lyee-lyahn-mee. kahm-ree? Allillanmi. ¿Qanri?

What's your name?

ee-mahn soo-tee-kee? ¿Iman sutiyki?

My name is ...

...n soo-tee ...-n suti.

I'd like to introduce you to ...

...wahn rekh-see-nah-kui-chees ...-wan riqsinakuychis.

I'm pleased to meet you.

ahn-chah-tahn koo-see-koo-nee  
rekh-sees-pai-kee Anchatan kusikuni  
riqsispayki.

## MAKING CONVERSATION

Talking about the weather, local food and customs, or asking directions, are always safe openers. Personal questions about age, marital status, income and plans for the day are also perfectly acceptable in Quechua societies. If you're uncomfortable discussing such topics, steer the conversation in another direction, perhaps by answering with a little joke – 'I'm very old', *Sinchi machuñan kani*, seen-chee mah-choo-nyahn kah-nee, or 'I make enough money to travel once in a while', *Mayninpi purinallaypaqmi qulqita tarini*, mai-noon-pee poo-ree-nah-lyai-pahkh-mee kol-ke-tah tah-ree-nee



Great day, isn't it?

soo-mahkh p'oon-chai,  
ree-kee?

Sumaq p'unchay,  
¿riki?

It's cold/hot today, isn't it?

ahn-chah-tah chee-ree-shahn/  
too-p-hah-shahn ree-kee?

Anehata chirishan/  
ruphashan, ¿riki?

Are you waiting too?

kahm-pees  
soo-yah-ree-shahn-kee-choo?

¿Qampis  
suyarishankichu?

Where are you going?

mai-tab-tahkh ree-shahn-kee?

¿Maytataq rishanki?

What are you doing?

ee-mah-tab-tahkh  
ru-wah-shahn-kee?

¿Imatataq  
ruwashanki?

What's this called?

ee-mah-tahkh kai-pah  
soo-teen?

¿Imataq kaypa  
sutin?

## IMALLAMANTAPAS RIMAY

## SAY CHEESE & THANK YOU

If you want to take pictures of indigenous people, ask their permission first. It would be considered rude not to offer some little thank-you gift afterwards. In fact, don't be surprised if you're asked outright for some cash!

Can I take a photo (of you)?

ah-lyee-choo p-hoo-too-tah  
hor-koy-kee-mahn-choo?

¿Allichu phuttuta  
hurquykimanchu?

Beautiful!

soo-mahkh!/ah-nyah-nyow!

¿Sumaq!/Añañaw!

What a beautiful village this is!

ee-ma soo-mahkh lyakh-ta!

¿Ima sumaq llaqta!

It's great here.

ahn-chah ah-lyeen-mee  
kai-pec

Ancha allinmi  
kaypi.



I'm here ...

...-n kai-pee  
kah-shah-nee

...-n kaypi  
kashani.

for a holiday  
(vacation)

how-kai  
pah-chah-rai-koo

hawokay  
pacharayku

on business

lyahn-k'ah-nai-rai-koo

llank'anayrayku

to study

yah-chah-nai-rai-koo

yachanayrayku

How long are you here for?

hai-k'ahkh-kah-mahn  
kai-pee kah-kee?

I'm here for ... weeks/days.

no-kah ... see-mah-nah/  
p'oon-chai kai-pee kah-sahkh

We're here for ... weeks/days.

no-kai-koo ... see-mah-nah/  
p'oon-chai kai-pee  
kah-sahkh-koo

¿I layk'aqkuman  
kaypi kanki?

Nuqa ... simanal  
p'unchay kaypi kasaq.

Nuqayku ... simanal  
p'unchay kaypi  
kasaqku.

## NATIONALITIES

You'll find that many country names in Quechua are similar to English.

Where are you from?

mai-mahn-tah kah-kee?

¿Maymantan kanki?

I'm from ...

no kah ... mahn-tah  
kah-nee

Nuqa ...-manta  
kani.

We're from ...

no-kai-koo ... mahn-tah  
kai-koo

Nuqayku ...-manta  
kayku.

Australia

ows-trah-lyah

Australiya

Canada

kah-nah-dah

Kanada

England

een-lah-tee-rah

Inlatira

Europe

yoo-roo-pah

Yurupa

India

een-dyah

Indya

Ireland

eer-lah-dah

Irlanda

Japan

hab-pun

Hapun

New Zealand

nui-wah

Nuywa

Scotland

see-lah-dyah

Silandya

the USA

ees-koo-syah

Iskusya

ees-tah-doo

Istadus

Wales

oo-nee-dus

Unidus

gab-lees

Galis

## TUKUY RIKCH'AQ LLAQTAYUQKUNA

I live in/by  
the/a ...

city

coast

countryside

mountains

village

no-kah ...-pee  
tee-yah-nee

lyahkh-tah

koos-tah

hah-wah-lyahkh-tah

or-ko-ko-nah

lyahkh-tah

Nuqa ...-pi  
tiyani.

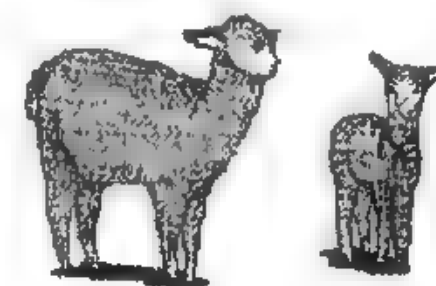
llaqta

kusta

hawallaqta

urqukuna

llaqta



## CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

## SAPAQ YACHASQANCHISKUNA

Andeans are very generous, and if you express appreciation for something in someone's home, like a throw rug, a ceramic piece or some decoration, they might offer it to you as a gift. To avoid causing offence, gratefully accept the offer. The same is true for offers of food and drink.

If you're in a community during a celebration, people will make every effort to get you to participate, especially in activities such as dancing. It's not considered rude to resist such efforts, but be prepared for persistent attempts to involve you!

### THE ANDEAN WAVE

If you want to beckon an Andean to you, hold your hand palm out, facing the other person, and waggle your fingers without moving the rest of your arm, as if you were waving goodbye to a child. If you wave your arm from side to side this will be understood as a goodbye gesture, as it generally is in Western cultures.

How do you do this  
in your country?

ee-mai-nab-tahkh  
lyahkh-tai-kee-pee kai-tah  
roo-wai-kee-chees?

Is this a local or national custom?

wah-keen  
lyahkh-tah-koo-nahkh ee-chah  
lyoo lyahkh-tah-koo-nahkh  
kow-sai-neen-koo-choo chai?

I'm sorry Sir/Madam,

it's not the custom in my country.

pahn-pah-chai-koo-wai  
tai-tail mah-mai, mah-nahn  
lyahkh-tai-pah chai-tah  
kow-sai-neen-choo

Please don't be offended.

ah-lyee-choo ah-mah  
p-hee-nyah-kui-choo

I don't mind watching, but

I'd prefer not to participate.

k-hah-wai-tah  
k-hah-wai-mahn-mee,  
ee-chah-kah mah-nahn  
chai-tah roo-wai-tah  
moo-nai-mahn-choo

(But) I'll give it a go.

(ee-chah-kah)  
ah-tee-pahs-kah-lyai-tah  
roo-wai-koo-sahkh

Let's dance!

too-soo-soon!

I don't know how to dance.

mah-nahn too-sui-tah  
yah-chah-nee-choo

¿Imaynataq  
llaqtaykipi kayta  
ruwaykichis?

¿Wakin  
llaqtakunaq icha  
lliw llaqtakunaq  
kawsayninkuchu chay?

Pampachaykuway  
taytay/mamáy, manan  
llaqtaypa chayta  
kawsayminchu.

Allichu ama  
phiñakuychu.

Qhawayta  
qhawaymanmi,  
ichaga manan  
chayta ruwayta  
munaymanchu.

(Ichaga)  
atipasqullayta  
ruwaykusaq.

¿Tususun!

Manan tusuyta  
yachanichu.

## THANKS!

There are two ways to say thank you in Quechua, the traditional 'Sulpáy', sool-pai, and 'Añay', ah-nyai, which is increasingly popular these days.

local  
national

kai lyahkh-tah-pee

kay llaqta

lyoo

lliw

lyahkh-tah-koo-nab-pee

llaqtakunapi

everybody

lyah-pahn/lyah-pahn-koo

llapan/llapanku



## AGE

How old are  
you, Sir/Ma'am?  
(to adult)

hai-k'ah  
wah-tah-yokh-mee  
kahn-kee,  
tai-tail mah-mai?

How old is your  
child?  
(to mother)

hai-k'ah  
wah-tah-yokh-mee  
wah-wai-kee?

How old are you?  
(to child)

hai-k'ah  
wah-tah-chah-yokh-mee  
kahn-kee?

I'm ... years old.

no-kah ...  
wah-tah-yokh-mee  
kahn-nee

## WATA

¿Hayk'a  
watayuqmi  
kanki,  
taytay/mamáy?

¿Hayk'a  
watayuqmi  
wawayki?

¿Hayk'a  
watachayuqmi  
kanki?

Nuga ...  
watayuqmi  
kani.

(See Numbers & Amounts for your age, page 167.)

## OCCUPATIONS

What do you do?

ee-mah-peen lyahn-k'ahn-kee  
kai-pee?

I'm a/an . .

no-kah ...-ni-mee kah-nee

aide/assistant

yah-nah-pahkh/  
yah-nah-pah-kokh

artist

ahr-tees-tah

businessperson

rahm-tekh/k-hab-tokh/  
teen-dab-yokh

carpenter

kahr-peen-tee-roo

chef

wai-k'okh/  
wai-k'oo-pah-kokh

community  
leader

kah-mah-chekh

craftsperson

ahr-tec-sab-noo

dancer

too-sokh

doctor

dook-toor

driver

choo-feer

engineer

een-hee-nyee-roo

farmer

chahkh-rah roo-nah

fisherman

chahly-wah hab-p'ekh

fortune teller

wah-tokh

healer

habm-pekh

journalist

peer-yoo-dees-tah

labourer

lyahn-k'akh

lawyer

yoo-yai kokh/  
ah-woo-gah-roo

mayor

ahl-kahl-dee

mechanic

mee-kah-nee-koo

minister (pastor)

roo-nah mee-chekh

nurse

ou-kokh

office worker

yah-nah-pahkh  
oo-fee-see-nah-pee  
lyahn-k'akh

## RUWANAKUNA

¿Imapin llank'anki  
kaypi?

Nuqa ...-ni-mi kani.

yanapaq/  
yanapakuq

artista

rantiq/qbatuq/  
tindayuq

karpintiru

wayk'uq/  
wayk'upakuq

kamachiq

artisanu

tusuq

duktur

chufir

inhiniiru

chakra runa

challwa hap'iq

watuq

hampiq

piryudista

llank'aq

yuyay quq/  
awugaru

alkaldi

mikaniku

runa michiq

unquq

yanapaq

ufisnapi

llank'aq

police officer

wahr-dee-vah

priest

tai-tah koo-vah

scientist

hab-mow-t'ah

shepherd

mee-chekh

singer

tah-kek

student

yah-chai moo-nahkh

teacher

yah-chah-chekh

university lecturer/

hab-mow-t'ah

professor

waiter

mee-k hoo-nah

wah-see-pee

lyahn-k'akh

writer

kel-kahkh

wardiya

tayta kura

hamaw'a

michiq

takiq

yachay munaq

yachachiq

hamaw'a

mikhuna

wasipi

llank'aq

qilqaq

I'm retired.

mah-nah-nyahn

lyahn-k'ah-nee-choo,

sah-mah-koo-nee-nyahn

Manañan

llank'anichu,

samakuniñan.

I'm unemployed.

mah-nah lyahn-k'ai-nee-yokh

kah-nee

Mana llank'ayniyuq

kani.

What are you studying?

ee-mah-tahkh

yah-chah-shahn-kee?

¿Imatataq

yachashanki?

I'm studying ...

no-kah ...-tahn

yah-chah-shah-nee

Nuqa ...-tan

yachashani.

art

ahr-tec

arti

arts/humanities

ee-mai-mah-nah

yoo-yai-koo-nah

imaymana

yuyaykuna

engineering

een-hee-nyee-ree-yah

inhiniiriya

English

een-dees

inlis

languages

ee-mai-mah-nah

see-mee-koo-nah

imaymana

simikuna

medicine

mee-dee-see-nah

mudisina

science

hab-moo-t'ai

hamut'ay

Spanish

kahs-tee-lyah-noo

kastillanu

## FEELINGS

If someone asks, 'How are you?', your first response should be a generic 'I'm well' or 'I'm not well'.

How are you?

ee-mai-nah-lyahn kah-shahn-kee? ¿Imaynallan kashanki?

I'm well.

ah-lyeen-lyahn kah-shah-nee Allinllan kashani.

I'm not so good.

mah-nahn ah-lyeen-choo Manan allinichu  
kah-shah-nee kashani.

Are you ...?

...-choo kah-shahn-kee? ¿...-chu kashanki?

I'm ...

...-n kah-shah-nee ...-n kashani.

afraid

mahn-chahs-kah manhasqa

angry

fee-nyahs-kah phinasqa

depressed

pee-see-chahs-kah pisichasqa

grateful

son-kon-chah-koo-kah sunqinchakusqa

happy

koo-sees-kah kuisqa

in a hurry

ah-poo-rabs-kah apurasqa

inspired

kahly-pah-chah-koo-kah kallpachakusqa

sad

lyah-kees-kah llakisqa

tired

sai-k'oo-kah sayk'usqa

worried

lyah-kees-kah llakisqa

A phrase such as 'I'm afraid' is easy enough to translate from English to Quechua, but 'I'm cold' is more problematic. These feelings require special phrases to express them:

I'm cold.

chee-rec-wah-shahn-mee Chiriwashanmi.

I'm hot.

roo-p-hah-rec-wah-shahn-mee Ruphариwashanmi.

I'm hungry.

yahr-kah-wah-shahn-mee Yargawashanmi.

## SINTIMINTUKUNA

I'm thirsty.

ch'ah-kee-wah-shahn-mee

Ch'akiwashanmi.

I'm sleepy.

poo-nyui-mee  
ai-sah-wah-shahn

Puñuyimi  
aysawashan.

I'm right. (correct)

rah-soon-nee-yokh-mee  
kah-nee

Rasunniyuqmi  
kani.

I'm sorry. (condolence)

ahn-chah-tahn  
lyah-kee-pai-kee

Anchatan  
llakipayki.

BREAKING THE  
LANGUAGE BARRIERRIMANAKUYTA  
ATY

Do you speak ...?

... ree-mahn-kee-choo?

¿... rimankichu?

English

een-lees-tah

inlista

Quechua

roo-nah-see-mee-tah

runasimta

Spanish

kahs-tee-lyah-noo-tah

kastillanuta

Yes, I do.

ah-rec-rec-mah-neen

Ari, rimanin.

No, I don't.

mah-nahn, ree-mah-nee-choo

Manan, rimanichu.

I speak a little bit.

no-kah pee-see-lyah-tah  
ree-mah-nee

Nuqa pisillata  
rimani.

Who speaks English here?

pee-tahkh kai-pee  
een-lees-tah ree-mahn?

¿Pitay kaypi  
inlista riman?

Do you understand?  
cen-teen-deen-lee-choo?

I (don't) understand.  
(mah-nah)

cen-teen-dee-nee-choo

Could you speak more slowly?  
ah-lyee-lyah-mahn-tah  
ree-mai-koon-lee-mahn-choo?

Could you repeat that?  
yah-pah-mahn-tah chai-tah  
ree-mai-koon-lee-mahn-choo?

Please write it down.  
ah-lyee-choo kel-kai

How do you say this in Quechua?  
(when pointing to something)

ee-mah-noon-chees-mee  
kai-tah too-nah-see-mee-pee?

What does ... mean?

ee-mah nee-nahn-chees-mee ...?

¿Intindinkichu?

(Manan)  
intindinichu.

¿Allillamanta  
rimaykunkimanchu?

¿Yapamanta chayta  
rimaykunkimanchu?

Allichu qilqay.

¿Imaninchismi  
kayta runasimipi?

¿Ima ninanchismi ...?



## RELIGION

Religion is a topic of everyday conversation – it's certainly not a taboo subject. While the Andean countries are officially Catholic, there's actually a fair amount of freedom of religion. All of the Christian religions are represented, as well as many Eastern religions and beliefs. Names of religions were simply borrowed from Spanish and adapted to the Quechua pronunciation system.

What's your religion?

ee-mah-tahkh  
ree-lee-hee-yun-nee-kee?

¿Imataq  
rilihiyunniyki?

## RILIHUYUN

I'm (a/an) ...

no-kah ...-n/-mee  
kah-nee

Nuqa ...-n/-mi  
kani.

Adventist

ahd-ween-tees-tah

adwintista

Baptist

wow-tees-tah

wawtista

Buddhist

woo-dees-tah

wudista

Christian

krees-tee-yah-noo

kristiyanu

Evangelist

ee-wahn-hee-tees-tah

iwanhilista

Hindu

een-doo

indu

Jehovah's

ee-wahn-hee-tees-tah

iwanhilista

Witness

Jewish

hoo-dee-yoo

hudiyu

Lutheran

loo-tee-rab-noo

lutiranu

Methodist

mee-too-dees-tah

mitudista

Mormon

moor-moon

murmun

Muslim

moa-sool-mahn

musulman

Protestant

proo-tees-tahn-tee

prutistanti

I'm not religious.

mah-nah

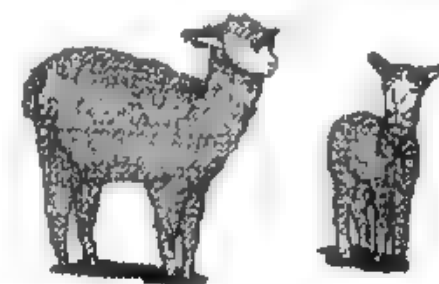
ree-lee-hee-yoon-nee-yokh-mee

kah-nee

Mana

rilihiyunniyuqmi

kani.



## IT'S THE END OF THE WORD

When using -n/-mi, choose the -n ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the -mi ending when it ends in a consonant: eg, *adwintista-n*, *ahd-ween-tees-tahn*, or *murmun-mi*, *moor-moon-mee*. Note that using the -mi ending will change which syllable is stressed.

## COSMOVISION &amp; CATHOLICISM

Catholicism as practised by the indigenous people in the Andes has some intriguing differences from Western Catholicism.

The Andean religion, before the conquistadors introduced Christianity, was more a cosmovision than simply a religion – it was an entire way of viewing the world and explaining natural events. It was animistic, believing that animals and other elements of the natural world have souls. The highest deity was 'Father Sun', *Tayta Inti*, *tai-tah een-tee*, from whom the Incas believed themselves to be directly descended.

Obviously the Incas had great respect for the natural world and its power. Their sacred objects, or *wak'as*, *wah-k'ahs*, were mountain peaks, rivers and lakes, all of whose souls needed to be appeased regularly with ritual offerings, usually of food or drink. *Pachamama*, *pah-chah-mah-mah*, was 'Mother Earth', the nurturing protector and life-giver of all beings, and it was particularly important to pay her for her bounty. This was done through a major celebration that took place every August, known as 'payment to Mother Earth' or *haywakuy*, *hai-wah-kui*. Payments consisted of offerings of coca leaves, food or beverages.

When the Spaniards arrived (1532), they began to convert the locals to Catholicism. The Andeans seemed to accept the teaching of the missionaries fairly readily but, in reality, they did not reject their previous beliefs to accept the new ones. Rather, they syncretised them, or layered

## COSMOVISION &amp; CATHOLICISM

them on top of their existing beliefs. The Christian belief in heaven and hell led them to add similar spiritual territories to their organisational schema of the world. In addition to *kay pacha*, *kai pah-chah*, the world in which people dwell, there is *hanaq pacha*, *hah-nahkh pah-chah*, the world above, where the gods dwell, and *ukhu pacha*, *oo-k-hoo pah-chah*, the world below, a world of shadows and darkness. In the Andean cosmology, these three worlds interconnect and their inhabitants interact.

Another example of this syncretism is the Andean belief in God and active worship of the saints. They consider Jesus and the Virgin Mary to be long to this category of saints. Interestingly, they have blended the identities of the Catholic saints with their own *apus*, *ah poos*, 'principal mountain gods' and *wak'as*, *wah-k'ahs*, 'sacred places'. This was a logical thing to do. For Western Catholics, the saints serve as intermediaries between humans and their God, and in the ancient Andean cosmovision, the *apus* and *wak'as* also served an intermediary function. The Virgin Mary herself came to be associated with *Pachamama*, the Earth Mother, the greatest of all female deities.

The most obvious manifestation of this practice is the habit of putting crosses on mountain tops, and holding traditional festivals on Catholic saints' days, so that the 'Spanish' God and saints and the traditional mountain *apus* and *wak'as* can be worshipped at the same time.

I'm Catholic, but I don't  
go to mass.

kah-too-lee-koon *kath-nee*,  
mah-nah-tabkh  
mee-sah-mahn ree-nee-choo

I believe in God.

tai-tah dee-yoos-mahn-mee  
ee-nyee-nee

I'm interested in astrology.

koy-lyoor-koo-nah-mahn-tah  
yah-chai-tah moo-nah-nee



I'm interested in philosophy.

hah-moo-t'ai-mahn-tah  
yah-chai-tah moo-nah-nee

I'm an atheist.

mah-nahn dee-yoos-mahn  
ee-nyee-nee-choo

Can I attend this service/mass?

kai kool-too-tah/mee-sah-tah  
oo-yah-ree-mahn-choo?

Can I pray here?

mah-nyah-kui-mahn-choo  
kai-pee?

Where can I pray/worship?

mai-pee-tahkh  
yoo-pai-chai-mahn?

Is there a church here?

kahn-choo een-lee-sah kai-pee?

*Katulikun kani,*  
*manataq*  
*misaman rinichu.*

*Tayta Diyusmanmi*  
*inini.*

*Quyllurkunamanta*  
*yachayta munani.*

*Hamut'aymanta*  
*yachayta munani.*

*Manan Diyusman*  
*ininichu.*

*¿Kay kultutamisata*  
*uyarimanchu?*

*¿Mañakuymanchu*  
*kaypi?*

*¿Maypitaq*  
*yupaychayman?*

*¿Kanchu inlisa kaypi?*

ancestor

baptism

christening

church

cross

deity

devil

evil spirit

Father Sun

Festival of the Sun

God

creator

of the Earth

creator

of the Incas

mountain god

secondary

mountain gods

Incan priest

lake

lightning

mass

Mother Earth

Mother Moon

to pray

prayer

priest

procession

river

sabbath

sacred place

sacrifice

*nyaw-pah ai-lyoo*

*oo-lee-yai*

*wow-tee-sai*

*een-lee-sah;*

*dee-yoos-pah wab-seen*

*koo-roos*

*dee-yoos kai-neen*

*sabkh-rab/soo-pai*

*so-k'ah*

*tai-tah een-tee*

*een-tee rai-mee*

*dee-yoos/yah-yah*

*pah-chah-kah-mahkh*

*wee-rab-ko-chah*

*ah-poo*

*ow-kee*

*oo-moo*

*mah-mah ko-chah*

*ee-lyah-pah*

*mee-sah*

*pah-chah-mah-mah*

*mah-mah kee-lyah*

*mah-nyah-kui*

*mah-nyah-kokh*

*tai-tah koo-rab; yah-yah*

*proo-see-yoon*

*mah-yoo*

*yoo-pai-chah-nah*

*poon-ch'ai*

*wab-k'ah*

*hai-wai*

*ñawpa ayllu*

*uliyay*

*watutisay*

*inlisa;*

*Diyuspa wasin*

*kurus*

*Diyus kaynin*

*sagralsupay*

*suq'a*

*Tayta Inti*

*Inti Raymi*

*Diyus/Yaya*

*Pachakamaq*

*Wintqucha*

*Apu*

*awki*

*umu*

*Mama Qucha*

*illapa*

*misa*

*Pachamama*

*Mama Killa*

*mañakuy*

*mañakuq*

*tayta kura; yaya*

*prusiyun*

*mayu*

*yupaychana*

*punch'ay*

*wak'a*

*hayway*

saint (m/f)	<i>tai-tah-chah/</i> <i>mah-mah-chah</i>	<i>taytachal</i> <i>mamacha</i>
shrine	<i>kah-pee-lyah</i>	<i>kapilla</i>
sin	<i>hoo-chah</i>	<i>bucha</i>
to sin	<i>hoo-chah-lyee-kui</i>	<i>huchallikuy</i>
stars	<i>koy-lyoor-koo-nah</i>	<i>quyllurkuna</i>
temple	<i>mahn-ko wah-see</i>	<i>manqu wasi</i>
Temple of the Sun	<i>ko-ree-kahn-chah</i>	<i>Qurikancha</i>
thunder	<i>k-bahkh-yah</i>	<i>qhaqya</i>
witch	<i>lai-kah</i>	<i>layqa</i>



## GETTING AROUND

Arranging journeys by plane, train, bus or taxi is generally done in Spanish or English in the Andean region. In Quechua-speaking communities, such forms of transport are not common – even street signs are usually in Spanish.

Nevertheless, Quechua will be the key to seeking your own way in remote areas, if you need to ask whether a car or bus is available, or which way you should go.

## FINDING YOUR WAY

## MAYTAPAS RIYTA YACHAY

Excuse me Sir/Madam ...

*pahn-pah-chah-yoo-wai*  
*tai-tai/mah-mai ...*

*Pampachayway*  
*tayta/mamay ...*

Where am I?

*mai-peen kah-shah-nee?*

*¿Maypin kashani?*

I'm looking for ...

*...tahn mahs-k-hah-shah-nee*

*...-tan maskhashani.*

Where's the ...?

*mai-pee-tahkh ...?*

*¿Maypitaq ...?*

bus station

*oo-nee-woos sah-yahn*

*uniwus sayan*

dock/pier

*wahn-poo sah-yahn*

*wampu sayan*

road to ...

*...tah ree-nah-pahkh*

*...-ta rinapaq*

*nyahn*

*ñan*

train station

*treen sah-yahn*

*trin sayan*

## LOCAL TRANSPORT

If you're adventurous, try riding in the back of a pickup truck to get from one place to another. This may be the only way to get off the beaten track. You're exposed to the elements, but it's a great way to see the countryside and get to know the locals. You're expected to offer some sort of payment to the driver, as the Andeans do themselves.

What time does the ... leave?	<i>ee-mah oo-rub-tahkh ... lyokb-seen?</i>	<i>¿Ima urataq ... llusqin?</i>
What time does the ... arrive?	<i>ee-mah oo-rub-mee ... chah-yab-moon?</i>	<i>¿Ima urasmi ... chayamun?</i>
boat	<i>wahm-poo</i>	<i>wampu</i>
bus	<i>oo-nee-woos</i>	<i>uniwus</i>
minibus	<i>oo-nee-woos-chah</i>	<i>uniwuschah</i>
	<i>meck-roo</i>	<i>mikru</i>
train	<i>treen</i>	<i>trin</i>

How do we get to ...?

*ee-mah-nub-tahkh ...-man chah-yabn-chees?*

*¿Imaynataq ...-man chayanchis?*

Is it close by?

*sees-pah-choo?*

*¿Sispachu?*

Can we walk there?

*chah-kee-lyab-wahn ree-koo-mahn-choo chah-mahn?*

*¿Chakillawan riykumanchu chayman?*

Can you show me (on the map)?

*(mah-pah-pee) k-lah-wai-kah-chee-wahn-kee-mahn-choo?*

*(Mapapi) ¿Qhawaykachi-wankimanchu?*

### BUT HOW WILL IT END?

Remember, when adding suffixes to words, choose the *first* ending when the root word ends in a vowel, and the *second* ending when it ends in a consonant.

What's the name of this ...?

city/village  
highway  
path  
road  
street

*ee-mah-tahkh kai ...-kh/-pah soo-teen?*  
*lyahkh-tah*  
*pees-tah*  
*nyahn*  
*kah-ree-tee-rah*  
*kah-lyee*

*¿Imataq kay ...-q/-pa sutin?*  
*llaqta*  
*pista*  
*ñan*  
*karitira*  
*kalli*

## DIRECTIONS

Straight ahead.

*syookh/dee-ree-choo*

To the left/right.

*lyoo-k'ee-mahn/pah-nyab-mahn*

Turn at the next corner/street.

*bah-mokh k'oo-choo-peel*

*kah-lyee-pee moo-yui-kui*

## YACHACHIYKUNA

*Siwak/Dirichu.*

*Lluq'iman/Pañaman.*

*Hamuq k'uchupil*

*kallipi muyuykuy.*

across (from)

*cheem-pah-pee*

*chimpapi*

behind

*k-he-pah*

*qhipa*

far

*kah-roo*

*karu*

here

*kai-pee*

*kaypi*

in front (of)

*nyow-pahkh-pee*

*ñawpaqpi*

near

*sees-pah*

*sispa*

there

*chah-pee/chah-nekh-pee*

*chaypi/chayniqpi*

*hah-kai-pee*

*haqaypi*



north	<i>wee-chai</i>	<i>wichay</i>
south	<i>oo-rai</i>	<i>uray</i>
east	<i>een-tekh lyokh-see-nahn</i>	<i>intiq llusinan</i>
west	<i>een-tekh cheen-kah-nahn</i>	<i>intiq chinkanan</i>

Thank you for showing us the way.

*sool-pai nyahn-tah*  
*rekh-see-chee-moo-wahs*  
*kai-kee-koo-mahn-tah*

*Sulpáy nanta*  
*riqsichimuwa-*  
*sqaykikumanta.*

For more instructions, see Taxi, below.

## ADDRESSES

## DIRIKSIYUNKUNA

Addresses are generally indicated in Spanish rather than in Quechua. A typical address might look like this:

Sra. María Condori Guzmán  
 Avenida Tullomayo 428  
 Cuzco, Peru

Large cities, such as Lima, La Paz and Quito, may have several postal codes, but this is not common. Post office boxes (*apartado* or *casilla* in Spanish) are popular too:

Sr. José Huamán Mamani  
 Apartado Postal 477 (or Casilla Postal 477)  
 Cochabamba, Bolivia

## TAXI

Taxis are not widely available in the more rural Quechua-speaking areas. To hold a licence, the driver must speak Spanish, so arrangements are generally made in Spanish – or possibly in English in larger cities.

There are two kinds of taxis. A *taxi oficial* is a state-regulated taxi, which is more likely (but not guaranteed) to have a meter; a *taxi particular* is an informal, privately owned taxi – fares are negotiable. You can flag down either sort in large cities.

## TAKSI

Make sure you bargain and settle on a price to your destination before getting in. Taxis are generally inexpensive, but some drivers will raise their prices when dealing with a foreigner. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Sir/Madam, I want to go to ...

*rai-tailmah-mai ...-tah*  
*ree-tah moo-nah-nee*

*Taytáy/Mamdy ...-ta*  
*riyta munani.*

How much is it to go to ...?

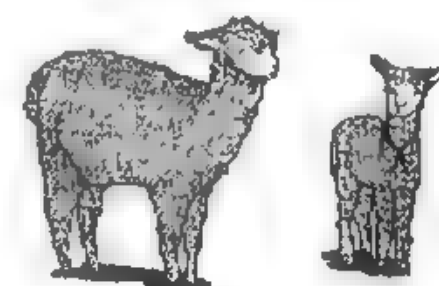
*hai-k'ahn kwees-tahn ...-tah*  
*ree-nah-pahkh?*

*¡Hayk'an kwistan ...-ta*  
*rinapaq?*

How much is the ticket/fare?

*hai-k'ahn kwees-tahn pah-sah-hee?*

*¡Hayk'an kwistan pasahi?*



## Instructions

Please take me to ...

*ah-lyee-choo ...-tah ah-pah-wai*

*Allichu ...-ta apaway.*

Keep going straight!

*syookh!*

*¡Siwk!*

The next street to the left/right.

*bah-mokh kah-lyee-pee*  
*pah-nyah-mahn/lyo-k'e-mahn*  
*moo-yui-kui*

*Hamuq kallipi*  
*pañaman/llug'man*  
*miyuykuy.*

Please slow down.

*ah-lyee-choo*  
*ah-lyee-lyah-mahn-tah ree*

*Allichu*  
*allillamanta riy.*

Please wait here.

*ah-lyee-choo kai-pee soo-yai*

*Allichu kaypi suyay.*

Stop here!

*sah-yai kai-pee!*

*¡Sayay kaypi!*

Stop at the corner!

*chai k'hoo-choo-pee sah-yai!*

*¡Chay k'uchupi sayay!*

**BUYING TICKETS WULITUKUNATA RANTIY**

Haggling is common when buying tickets for travel. You can even bargain with a travel agent, but purchasing directly from a bus or train station means paying the posted price. Foreigners will often pay more than locals do, especially in tourist areas. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Buying tickets at bus stations is usually done in Spanish. Flight arrangements are always made in Spanish or in English.

Where can I buy a ticket?

mai-pee-tahkh

woo-lee-too-tah

rahn-tee-rui-mahn?

¿Maypitaq

wulituta

rantiyquyman?

How much is the ticket/fare?

hai-k'ahn kwees-tahn

pah-sab-hee?

¿Hayk'ahn kwistan

pasahi?

How long does it take to get to ...?

hai-k'ah oo-rah-pee-tahkh

...mahn chah-yahn-chees?

¿Hayk'a urapitaq

...-man chayanchis?

**BUS & CAR**

Bus services come in a wide range of quality and service levels, and once again, transactions are conducted almost exclusively in Spanish. However, you might want to inform yourself on local bus services – or the availability of a car where there are no buses – by asking local Quechua speakers.

What time does  
the ... bus  
arrive?

ee-mah oo-rah-tahkh

... oo-nee-woos-kah

chah-yah-moon?

¿Ima urataq

... uniwusqa

chayamun?

What time does  
the ... car leave?

ee-mah oo-rah-tahkh

... kah-rroo-kah lyok-seen?

¿Ima urataq

... karruga llusqin?

first

nyow-pahkh

nawpaq

last

k-be-pah

qhipa

next

bah-mokh

hamuq

**UNIWUS, KARRU****GOING MY WAY**

In rural areas where there's little or no public transport available, cars often double as buses. Drivers will be on the lookout for anyone going in the same direction. You'll need to agree on a price before accepting the lift – see Taxi and Buying Tickets (pages 68, 70).



Does this bus/car go to ...?

kai oo-nee-woos/kah-rroo

...mahn reen-choo?

¿Kay uniwus/karru

...-man rinchu?

How many times a day  
do buses/cars pass by here?

hai-k'ah koo-teen

oo-nee-woos-koo-nah/

kah-rroo-koo-nah kai-pee

pah-sahn sab-pah p'oon-chai?

¿Hayk'a kutin

uniwuskuna/

karrukuna kaypi

pasan sapa p'unchay?

Where does this bus/car go?

mai-tahn/mai-mahn-mee

kai oo-nee-woos/kah-rroo reen?

¿Maytan/maymanmi

kay uniwus/karru rin?

Where's the bus/car stop?

mai-pee-tahkh oo-nee-woos/

kah-rroo sab-yahn?

¿Maypitaq uniwus/

karru sayan?

Which bus/car goes to ...?

mai-ken oo-nee-woos-tahkh/

kah-rroo-tahkh ...mahn reen?

¿Mayqin uniwustaql/

karrutaq ...-man rin?

Where can I catch the bus/car to ...?

mai-pee-tahkh ...mahn

ree-nai-pahkh oo-nee-woos-tah/

kah-rroo-tah hah-p'ee-rui-mahn?

¿Maypitaq ...-man

rinaypaq uniwusta/

karruta hap'irquyman?

This is my seat.

tee-yah-nai-mee kai-kah

Tiyanaymi kayqa.

Could you let me know  
when we get to ...?

ah-lyee-choo ...-mahn  
chah-yahkh-teen-chees  
wee-lyai-koo-wahn-  
kee-mahn-choo?

Can you tell the driver to stop?

ah-lyee-choo sah-yai  
neen-kee-mahn-choo  
choo-feer-tab-kah?

I'd like to get off here.

kai-pee oo-rai-kui-tahn  
moo-nah-nec

¿Allichu ...-man  
chayaqtinchis  
willaykuwan-  
kimanchu?

¿Allichu sayay  
niukimanchu  
chupbirtaga?

Kaypi uraykuytan  
munani.



### THE FUN BUS

When travelling on local buses and minibuses, be prepared for an extraordinary acoustic treat and flexible ideas on what constitutes safe driving. Between passengers yelling at the conductor, the conductor yelling out the stops as they come up, and the driver yelling out the window at other drivers, things can get loud. There may be music blasting out through numerous speakers. Local performers might climb on to give an impromptu performance complete with expectations of tips, while local vendors tout their wares. Buses are often overcrowded, especially when animals and food products are on board.

## TRAIN

Trains don't run nearly as frequently as buses, but they're generally more comfortable for long-distance travel.

What's the name of this station?

ee-mah-tahkh kai  
sah-yah-nahkh soo-teen?

What's the name of the next station?

ee-mah-tahkh hah-mokh  
sah-yah-nahkh soo-teen?

Does this train stop at (Arequipa)?

(ah-ree-kee-pah-pee)  
sah-yahn-choo kai treen-kah?

There's no train today.

mah-nan treen kah-n-choo  
koo-nahn p'oon-chai

Can I sit here?

tee-yai-mahn-choo kai-pee?

I want to get off at ...

...-pee oo-rai-kui-tah  
moo-nah-nec

## TRIN

¿Imataq kay  
sayanaq sutin?

¿Imataq hamuq  
sayanaq sutin?

¿(Arikipapi)  
sayanchu kay tringa?

Manan trin kanchu  
kunan p'unchay.

¿Tiyaymanchu kaypi?

...-pi uraykuyta  
munani.

## BOAT

Boat travel in the Andes might be by canoe for travelling along rivers and other waterways, or by motor boat or hovercraft when travelling from island to island on large lakes such as Titicaca. Even luxury cruise ships, *batun wampu*, *hah-toon wahn-poo*, are an option, for those wanting to visit the Galapagos Islands.

Arrangements for this type of transport are usually made through travel agencies, although you may also be able to negotiate on the spot.

Where can I find a boat that  
goes to ...?

mai-pee-tahkh wahn-poo-tah  
tah-ree-rui-mahn ...-tah  
ree-nai-pahkh?

¿Maypitaq wamputa  
tarirquyman ...-ta  
rinaypaq?

## WAMPU

Where does that boat go?

mai-tah-tahkh/mai-mahu-tahkh  
chai wahn-poo reen?

Where does the boat leave from?

mai-mahu-tah-tahkh  
wahn-poo lyokh-seen?

What time does the boat arrive/leave?

ee-mah oo-rabs-mee wahn-poo  
chah-yah-moon/lyokh-seen?

¿Maytataq/Maymantaq  
chay wampu rin?

¿Maymantaq  
wampu llugsin?

¿Ima urasmi wampu  
chayamun/llugsin?

## DRIVING

Car rentals are generally only available in major cities. If you decide to rent a car, services – from filling up to repairs – will be handled in Spanish.

In the larger cities and tourist areas, motorcycling is also possible. Organised tours are the easiest, but renting or buying your own motorcycle is an option.

Is there a mechanic around here?

kahn-choo mee-kah-nee-koo  
kai-pee?

Is there a gas/petrol station nearby?

gree-foo kahn-choo kai-pee?

Where can I buy gas/petrol?

mai-peen gah-soo-lee-nah-tah  
rahn-tee-rui-mahn?

Does this road/highway/path  
lead to ...?

kai kah-ree-tee-rah/pees-tah/nyahn  
...-mahn-choo reen?

How can I go to ...?

ee-mai-nahn ...-mahn  
ree-mahn?

Which is the way to ...?

mai-noon-tahn ...-mahn reen?

I'm lost.

cheen-kai cheen-kai-lyah  
poo-ree-koo-nee

¿Kanchu mekaniku  
kaypi?

¿Griphu kanchu kaypi?

¿Maypin gasulinata  
rantirquyman?

¿Kay karitiral/pistal/nan  
...-manchu rin?

¿Imaynan ...-man  
riyman?

¿Maynintan ...-man rin?

Chinkay chinkaylla  
purikuni.

## KARRU

My car has broken down.

kah-rrui-kah mah-nahn  
poo-ree-tah ah-teen-choo

Is there a car here going to ...?

kah-rrui kahn-choo kai-pee  
...-mahn ree-nah-pahkh?

Where are you going?

mai-tahn ree-shahn-kee?

I'm going to ...

...-tahn ree-shah-nee

Can you take me there in your car?

pahkh-tah kah-rrui-kee-pee  
ah-pah-wahn-kee-mahn  
chai-mahn?

How much do I owe you?

hai-k'ah-tah-tahkh  
mah-noo-kui-kee?

Karruyqa manan  
puriyta atinchu.

¿Karru kanchu kaypi  
...-man rinapaq?

¿Maytan rishanki?

...-tan rishani.

¿Paqta karruykipi  
apawankiman  
chayman?

¿Hayk'utataq  
manukuyki?



## BICYCLE

Mountain biking is, for obvious reasons, one of the most popular forms of cycling in the Andes. Bicycles are available to rent or buy in larger cities and tourist areas.

Is ... within cycling distance?

wee-see-kee-lee-tah-wahn  
ree-rui-mahn-choo ...-mahn?

Is there a bike path?

kahn-choo wee-see-kee-lee-tah  
nyahn?

¿Wisikilitawan  
rirquymanchu ...-man?

¿Kanchu wisikilita  
nan?

## WISIKILITA

Who can show me the bicycle paths?

pee-tahkh wee-see-kee-lee-tah  
nyahn-koo-nah-tah  
relh-see-chee-wahn-mahn?

¿Pitaq wisikilita  
ñankunata  
riqsichiwanman?

Where can I hire a bicycle?

mai-pee-tahkh  
wee-see-kee-lee-tah-tah  
ahl-kee-lai-rui-man?

¿Maypitaq  
wisikilitata  
alkilarquyman?

How much is it per hour/day?

hai-k'ah-tahkh kwees-tahn  
sah-pah oo-rah/p'oon-chai?

¿Hayk'ataq kwistan  
sapa ural/p'unchay?

Where can I buy a bike?

mai-pee-tahkh  
wee-see-kee-lee-tah-tah  
rahn-tee-rui-mahn?

¿Maypitaq  
wisikilitata  
rantirquyman?

I have a flat tyre.

wee-see-kee-lee-tai-pah  
lyahn-tahn-mee t'o-ko-ron

Wisikilitaypa llananmi  
t'uqurqun.

Could you help me please?

ah-lyee-choo  
yah-nah-pah-yoo-wahn-  
kee-mahn-choo?

¿Allichu  
yanapaywa-  
nkimanachu?

bicycle

wee-see-kee-lee-tah

wisikilita

puncture

t'o-ko

t'uqu

sear

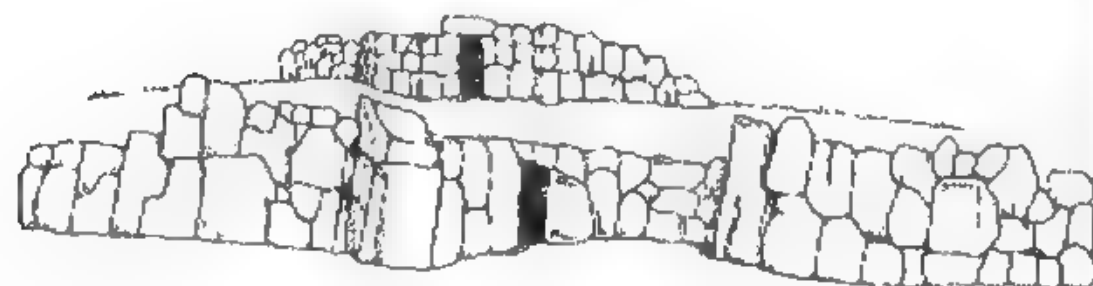
tee-yah-nah

tiyana

tyre(s)

lyahn-tah(koo-nah)

llanta(kuna)



## ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation choices range from luxury hotels in the larger cities and popular tourist towns, to a humble sleeping space with a rural Andean family. In the smaller communities, a few words of Quechua might be the secret to a comfortable night's sleep.

### FINDING ACCOMMODATION

### QURPACHANATA MASKHAY

I'm looking  
for (a) ...

...-tah  
mahs-k-hah-shah-nee

...-ta  
maskhashani.

accommodation  
camping ground

kor-pah-chah-nah  
kahr-pah  
roo-wah-uah-pahkh

qurpachanu  
karpa  
ruwanapaq

boarding house/  
hotel

pahm-pah  
kor-pah wah-see

pampa  
qurpa wasi

Where's a/the  
... hotel?

mai-pee-tahkh ...  
kor-pah wah-see kahn?

¿Maypitaq ...  
qurpa wasi kan?

best

lyoo-mahn-tah  
ahn-chah soo-mahkh

lliwmanta  
ancha sumaq

cheap

mab-nah  
chah-nee-yohkh

mana  
chaniyuq

cheapest

lyoo-mahn-tah  
pee-see

lliwmanta  
pisi

clean  
good

chah-nee-yokh  
pee-chabs-kah  
ah-lyeen

chaniyuq  
pichasqa  
allin

Is there a hotel here?

*kahn-choo kor-pah  
wah-see kai-pee?*

Is that a good hotel?

*ah-lyeen kor-pah  
wah-see-choo chai-kah?*

Is that a clean hotel?

*lui-too-choo chai kor-pah  
wah-see-kah?*

Is that hotel nearby/far?

*sees-pah-lyah-pee-choo/  
kah-roo-pee-choo kah-shahn  
chai kor-pah wah-see-kah?*

Could you show me  
that hotel, please?

*rekh-see-chee-wahn-kee-  
mahm-choo chai kor-pah  
wah-see-tah-kah?*

*¿Kanchu qurpa  
wasi kaypi?*

*¿Allin qurpa  
wasichu chayqa?*

*¿Luytuchu chay qurpa  
wasiga?*

*¿Sispallapichul  
Karupichu kashan  
chay qurpa wasiga?*

*¿Riqsichiwanki-  
manchu chay qurpa  
wasitaga?*

## REQUESTS & QUERIES

Where can I sleep?

*mai-pee-tahkh poo-nyoo-man?*

Is there a toilet here?

*kahn-choo hees-p'ah-koo-nahl/  
ees-koo-suh-roo kai-pee?*

Where can I take a bath?

*mai-pee-tahkh  
ahr-mah-kui-mahn?*

## MAÑAKUYKUNAPAS TAPUYKUNAPAS

*¿Maypitaq puñuyman?*

*¿Kanchu hisp'akunal  
iskusaru kaypi?*

*¿Maypitaq  
armakuyman?*

## WATER...

There are two different words for 'water': *unu*, *oo-noo*, and *yaku*, *yah-koo*. The latter is used throughout the Andes.

Is there water to wash myself?

*kahn-choo oo-nool yah-koo  
mahkh-ch-hee-koo-nai-pahkh?*

Is there water to wash my face?

*kahn-choo oo-nool yah-koo  
oo-p-lah-koo-nai-pahkh?*

Could you please heat up  
some water for me?

*ah-lyee-choo oo-noo-tahl/  
yah-koo-tah  
k'o-nyee-chee-poo-wahn-  
kee-mahn-choo?*

Where can I wash my clothes?

*mai-pee-tahkh  
p'ah-chai-koo-nah-tah  
tahkh-sah-rui-mahn?*

Where's the river/spring?

*mai-pee-tahkh mah-yool  
pookh-yoo kahn?*

Where can I find drinking water?

*mai-pee-tahkh ook-yah-nah  
oo-noo-tah tah-ree-rui-mahn?*

Is there clean water here?

*kahn-choo ch'oo-yah oo-nool  
yah-koo kai-pee?*

*¿Kanchu unutyaku  
maqchbikunaypaq?*

*¿Kanchu unutyaku  
uphakunaypaq?*

*¿Allichu unutal  
yakuta  
q'uñichipuw-  
ukimanchu?*

*¿Maypitaq  
p'achaykunata  
t'aqsarquyman?*

*¿Maypitaq mayul  
pukyu kan?*

*¿Maypitaq ukyana  
unuta tarirquyman?*

*¿Kanchu ch'uya unul  
yaku kaypi?*

## AROUND THE HOME

Remember that Andean houses may not have the luxury of running water or indoor toilets. Be sure to bring all of your own toiletries, and simply ask for a tub for washing.

At meal times, your host family will expect you to share in their food and conversation, and to try the different dishes on offer.

That was delicious!

*soo-mahkh mee-k-hoo-nah! iSumaq mikhunal*

Is there anything to drink?

*kahn-choo oo-lyah nah-paakh  
ee-mah-lyah-pahs?*

May I have some herbal tea?

*pakhb-tah ko-rah  
oo-noo-tah/yah-koo-tah  
ko wahn-kee-mahn?*

Is there anything to eat?

*kahn-choo mee-k hoo-nah-paikh  
ee-mah-lyah-pahs?*

What time do you want us to get up?

*ee-mah oo-rah mee  
hah tah-ree koo-mahn?*

Can I help you with something?

*pakhb-tah ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees  
yah-nah-pai-kee-mahn?*

Can I leave my backpack here  
until tonight/tomorrow?

*sah-ke-mahn choo  
too-tah-kah-mah/  
pah-kah-reen-kah-mah  
k'e-pee-tah kah-pee?*

May I leave my luggage  
here with you?

*pakhb-tah mah-lee-tai-tah  
sah-ke-yoo-kui-kee-mahn?*

Could you lend me (a) ...?

*pakhb-tah .. tah  
mah-nyah-wahn-  
kee-mahn?*

blanket

*kah-tah/free-sah-rah*

bucket

*bahl ace*

wash basin

*poo roo nyah*

*¿Kanchu ukyanapaq  
imallapas?*

*¿Paqta qura  
unutalyakuta  
quwanakiman?*

*¿Kanchu mikhunapaq  
imallapas?*

*¿Ima urasmi  
hatariykuman?*

*¿Paqta imallatapis  
yarupaykiman?*

*¿Saqiymanchu  
tutakamal  
pagarinkama  
q'iptyta kaypi?*

*¿Paqta malitayta  
saqiyukuykiman?*

*¿Paqta ...-ta  
manawan-  
kiman?*

*qata/phrisara*

*valdi*

*puruña*

## COMPLAINTS

It's very ...

cold

dark

noisy

This ... is  
not clean.

bed

blanket

house

pillow

room

towel

*ahn-chah ...n*

*chee-ree*

*too-tan*

*rokh-yah*

*mah-nahun kai ...kah*

*pee-chas-kah choo*

*poo-nyoo-nah*

*kah-tah/free-sah-rah/*

*choo-see*

*wah-see*

*sow-nah*

*kuabr-too*

*ch'ah-kee-chee-koo-nah/*

*too-wah-lyah*

## PIÑARIKUY

*Anha .. n*

*chiri*

*tutu*

*rugya*

*Manan kay ...-qa*

*pichasqachu.*

*puñuna*

*qata/frisara/*

*chusi*

*was*

*sawna*

*kwartu*

*ch'akichikuna/*

*tuwalla*

## HOMESTAYS

Homestays are common in smaller communities. In some cases, you may be able to arrange one through a travel agent in the city, but if you're the adventurous sort, you can always trust your luck and try to find one yourself.

Where can I find a place to stay  
tonight?

*mai-pee-tahkh*

*poo-nyoo pah koo-tui-mahn?*

Could I/we please spend the night  
in your house?

*ah-lyee-choo poo-nyoo-pah-yoo-  
kui-kee-mahn-choo?*

*ah-lyee-choo poo-nyoo-pah-yoo-  
kui-kee-koo-mahn-choo?*

We have our own mattresses/  
sleeping bags.

*poo-nyui-nah-koo kah-mee*

## QURPACHAKUYKUNA

*¿Maypitaq*

*puñupakurquyman?*

*¿Allchu puñupayu-  
kuykimanchu?*

*¿Allchu puñupayu-  
kuykikumanchu?*

*Puñunayku kanmi.*

How much do  
you charge for ...?

each night

each day

both of us

*hai-k'ahn*

*kwees-tahn ...?*

*sab-pah too-tah*

*sab-pah p'oon-chai*

*ees-kai-nee-*

*koo-pahkh*

*Hayk'an*

*kwistan ...?*

*sapa tuta*

*sapa p'unchay*

*iskayni-*

*ykupaq*

Thank you, I'd like to stay  
in your house.

*sool-pai-kee, wah-see-kee-pee*

*kor-pah-chai-tahn*

*moo-nai-mahn*

*Sulpayki, wasiykipi*

*qurpachaytan*

*munayman.*

### THEY MAY SAY ...

*ah-lyeen-mee, pah-sai-kah-mui*  
*tai-tai/mah-mai*

That's OK. Come in sir/madam.

*pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai mah-nahn*  
*poo-nyoo-nai-koo kahn-choo*

I'm sorry, but we don't have the room.

*pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai mah-nah*  
*roo-nah-koo-nah-tah*  
*qor-pah-chah-chee-koo-choo*

I'm sorry, but we don't take guests.

*mai-ken-nee-kee-koo-nahn*  
*qor-pah-chah-koon-kee-chees kai-pee?*

How many of you would like to stay?

*hai-k'ah too-tahn poo-nyoo-pah-koon-kee-chees?*  
How many nights?



## DEPARTURE

I'm/We're leaving now.

koo-nahn-kah

ree-poo-koo-sahkh-nyah/

ree-poo-koo-sahkh-koo-nyah

Thank you for all your help.

sool-pai yah-nah-pah-wahs-

kai-kee-mahn-tah

Thank you for letting me stay  
in your house.

sool-pai wah-see-kee-pee

kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs-

kai-kee-mahn-tah/

poo-nyoo-chee-wahs-

kai-kee-mahn-tah

I hope I can return someday.

ee-chah-pahs hai-k'ahkh-pahs

koo-tee-mni-mahn

It was great staying at your place.

seen-chee-tah koo-see-koo-nee

wah-see-kee-pee

kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs-

kai-kee-mahn-tah

How much do I owe you?

hai-k'ah-tahkh mah-noo-kui-kee?

Here's payment for my stay.

kai kol-ke-tah koi-koo-sai-kee

wah-see-kee-pee

kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs-

kai-kee-mahn-tah

## LLUQSIY

*Kunanqa*

*ripukusaqñal*

*ripukusaqkuna.*

*Sulpdy yanapa-wa-*

*sqaykimanta.*

*Sulpdy wasiykipi*

*qurpachachiwas*

*qaykimanta/*

*puñuchiwa-*

*sqaykimanta.*

*Ichapas hayk'aqpas*

*kutimuyman.*

*Sinchita kusikuni*

*wasiykipi*

*qurpachachiwa-*

*sqaykimanta.*

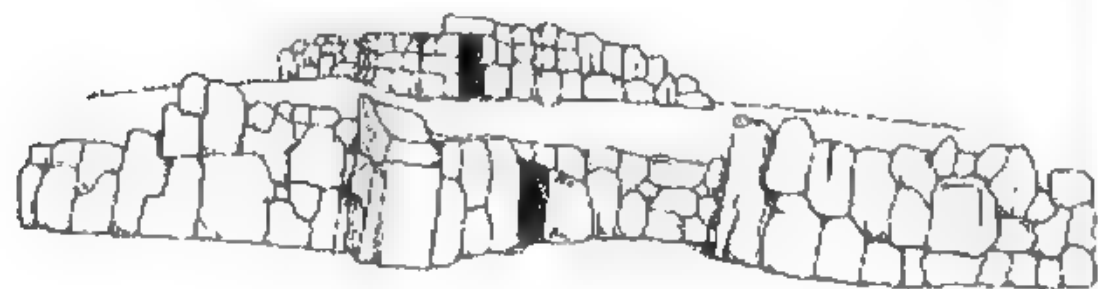
*¿Hayk'ataq manukuyki?*

*Kay qulqita quykusayki*

*wasiykipi*

*qurpachachiwas-*

*qaykimanta.*



## LLAQTAPI PURIV

## AROUND TOWN

In some villages, Quechua will come in handy at archaeological tourist sites and in shops with Quechua names. Many of the typical nightlife activities and other forms of cosmopolitan entertainment in the larger Andean cities will be organised in Spanish or even in English. Signs will be in Spanish rather than Quechua.



## LOOKING FOR ...

Where's a/the ...?

bank

hotel

main square

market

police station

post office

public toilet

telephone

centre

local authorities'

office (similar

to a town hall)

*mah-pee-tahkh*

*... kah?*

*kol-keh wah-see*

*kor-pah wah-see*

*plah-sah*

*k-hah-too*

*wahr-dee-yah*

*koo-ree-yoo*

*hees-p'ah-koo-nah/*

*bah-nyoo*

*tee-lee-foo-noo-yokh*

*wah-see*

*kah-mah-chekh-*

*koo-nahkh*

*wah-seen*

## ... MASKHAY

*¿Mapitaq*

*... kan?*

*qulqi wasi*

*qurpa wasi*

*plasa*

*qhatu*

*wardiya*

*kuriyu*

*hisp'akunah/*

*hahnu*

*tiliphunuyqu*

*wasi*

*kamachiq-*

*kunag*

*wasin*

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Is there a/an ...	<i>kahn-choo ...</i>	<i>¿Kanchu ...</i>
in this village?	<i>kai lyahkh-tab-pee?</i>	<i>kay llaqtapi?</i>
computer	<i>koom-poo-tah-roo-rah</i>	<i>kumputarura</i>
Internet service	<i>een-teer-neet</i>	<i>Intirnit</i>
telephone	<i>tee-lee-foo-noo</i>	<i>tiliphunu</i>

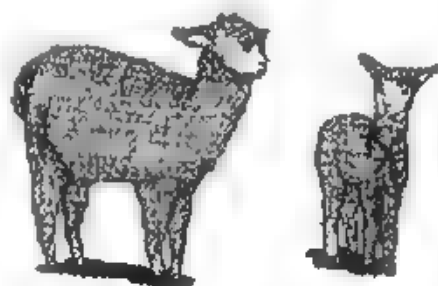
It's urgent!

*oos-k-hai-pahkh-mee!*

*pree-see-sahkh-pahkh-mee!*

*¿Usqhaypaqmi!*

*¿Prisisappaqmi!*



## Making a Call

Hello.

*nah-pai-koo-lyai-kee.*

This is ... speaking.

*...-ni-mee kah-nee*

I'd like to speak to ...

*...-wahn-mee ree-mai-tah*

*moo-nah-nee*

Who's calling?

*pee-tahkh kah-kee?*

Please tell ... I called.

*ah-lyee-choo ...-mahn*

*wee-lyah-poo-wahn-kee*

*tee-lee-foo-noo-pee*

*wahkh-yah-moos-kai-tah*

## Tiliphunuwan Rimay

*Napaykullayki.*

*...-ni-mi kani.*

*...-wanmi rimayta*

*munani.*

*¿Pitaq kanki?*

*Allichu ...-man*

*willapuwanki*

*tiliphunupi*

*waqyamusqayta.*

IMAYMANA  
WILLACHIKUYKUNA

## SIGHTSEEING

Where's the tourist office?

*mai-pee-tahkh*

*too-rees-tah-koo-nah-pahkh*

*oo-fee-see-nah kah-shahn?*

What are the opening hours?

*ee-mah oo-nahs-mee*

*kee-chah-koon-pees*

*wees-k'ah-koon-pees?*

How much is the entry fee?

*hai-k'ahn kees-tahn*

*yai-koo-nah-pahkh?*

I'd like to see (Machu Picchu).

*(mah-choo peck-choo)-tah*

*k-hah-wai-tah/rekh-see-tah*

*moo-nai-mahu*

Can we take photographs here?

*loo-too-koo-nah-tah*

*kor-koi-koo-mahn-choo*

*kai-pee?*

Could we take photographs of you?

*ah-lyee-choo foo-too-tah*

*kor-kor-koi-kee-mahn-choo?*

Could you take a photograph of me?

*ah-lyee-choo foo-too-tah*

*kor-kor-ko-wahn-*

*kee-mahn-choo?*

I'll send you the photographs.

*loo-too-koo-nah-tah*

*ah-pah-chee-moo-sai-kee*

It's ...

beautiful

impressive

interesting

strange

*...-ni-mee*

*soo-mahkh*

*koo-sah koo-sah*

*seen-chee ah-lyeen*

*holdh rek-ch'ahkh*

*...-ni-mi.*

*sumaq*

*kusa kusa*

*sinchi allin*

*huq rikch'aq*

## TURISTAKUNA PURISQAN

*¿Maypitaq*

*turistakunapaq*

*ufisina kashan?*

*¿Ima urasmi*

*kichakunpis*

*wisq'akunpis?*

*¿Hayk'an kwistan*

*yaykunapaq?*

*(Machu Picchu)-ta*

*qhawayta/riqsiyta*

*munayman.*

*¿Phutukunata*

*qurquykumanchu*

*kaypi?*

*¿Allichu phututa*

*qurqurquykimanchu?*

*¿Allichu phututa*

*qurqurquwan-*

*kimanchu?*

*Phutukunata*

*apachimusayki.*

## The Sights

What's that (building)?

ee-mah-tahkh chai  
(bah-toon wah-se-kah)?

How old is that (building)?

hai-k'ah wah-tah-yokh-mee  
chai (bah-toon wah-se-kah)?

aqueduct      yabr-k-hah  
archaeological      t-hoo-nees-kahkh uyow-pah  
site      wah-see-koo-nah  
burial site      chooly-pah  
cathedral      bah-toon een-lee-sah  
church      een-lee-sah  
cave      mah-ch'ai  
cemetery      ah-yah pahm-pah-nah  
central plaza      bah-toon pluh-sah  
ceremonial      een-kahkh  
baths      ahr-mah-koo-nahn  
crowded      ahs-k-hah  
roo-nah-koo-nah  
dance      too-sui  
doorway      hai-koo-nah poon-koo  
festival      rai-mee  
fortress      poo-kah-rah  
gate      bah-toon poon-koo  
Inca trail      een-kah poo-rees-kahn  
nyahn  
monastery      ahk-lyah wah-see;  
moo-nahs-tee-ree-yoo  
museum      moo-see-yoo  
niche      oos-noo/r'o-ko  
offering      hai-wah-ree-kui  
park      pook-tyah-nah pahm-pah;  
pabr-kee

## Sumaq K'itikuna

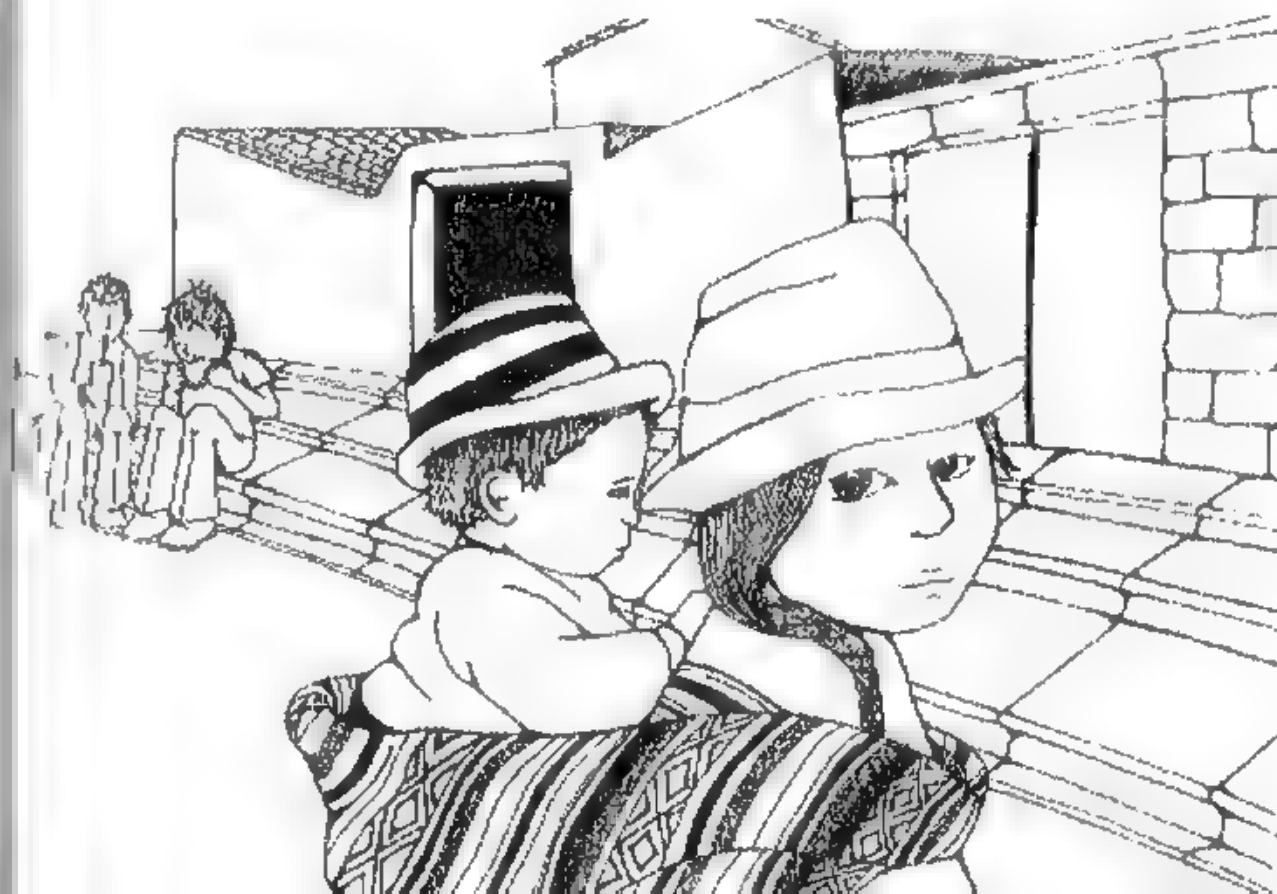
¿Inataq chay  
(batun wasiqa)?¿Hayk'a watayugmi  
chay batun wasiqa?

yarqha  
thunisqa ñawpa  
wasikuna  
chullpa  
batun inlisa  
inlisa  
mach'ay  
aya pampana  
batun plasa  
Inkaq  
armakunan  
askha  
runakuna  
tusuy  
haykuna punku  
raymi  
pukara  
batun punku  
Inka purisqa  
ñan  
aklla wasi;  
munastiriyu  
musiyu  
usnu/t'uqu  
haywarikuy  
pukllana pampa;  
parki

principal  
temple  
royal palacebah-toon mahm-kos  
wah-see  
kees-wahr/bah-toon  
kalm-chahroyal tomb  
ruinschooly-pah  
rah-kai rah-kai;  
t-hoo-nees-kah  
wah-see-koo-nahsettlement  
statuetyahkh-tahl/ai-lyoo  
reck-ch'ail  
ees-tah-too-wahtemple  
temple of  
the Sunmahm-kos wah-see  
ko-ree-kalm-chahtextile/weaving  
volcanoah-wah  
nee-nah p-bokh-chekh  
or-kowarrior  
windowow-kah poo-rekh  
k-hah-wah-ree-nahl/t'o-ko

batun manqus  
wasi  
kiswar/batun  
kancha  
chullpa  
maqay raqay;  
thunisqa  
wasikuna  
llaqta/ayllu  
rikch'ay/  
istatuwa  
manqus wasi  
Qurikancha

awa  
nina phugchiq  
urqu  
awqa puriq  
qhawarinati'uqu



## Tours

How much is a guide?

hai-k'ah-tahkh koo-hahn  
poo-sai-kah-chahkh roo-nah?

Could we hire an English-speaking/  
Spanish-speaking guide?

meen-k'ah-kui-koo-mahn-choo  
cen-lees/kahs-tee-lyah-noo  
ree-mahkh poo-sai-kah-chahkh-tah?

I'm with them.

pai-koo-nah-wahn-mee  
kah-shah-nee

I've lost my group.

too-rees-tah-mah-see-koo-nah-tahn  
cheen-kah-chee-koo-roo-nee

Have you seen a group of foreigners?

k-hah-wahr-kahn-kee-choo  
bah-wah roo-nah-koo-nah-tah?

## Turistakuna Purinan

¿Hayk'ataq kubran  
pusaykachaq runa?

¿Mink'akuykumanchu  
inlis/kastillanu  
rimaq pusaykachaqa?

Paykunawanmi  
kashani.

Turistamasikunatan  
chinkachikurquni.

¿Qhawarqankichu  
hawa runakunata?



## YOU SAY ROTATO

Historically, there have been more than 80 distinct ways of writing the name of the Quechua language. This was due mostly to variations in regional pronunciations, and also to a misanalysis of the relationship between different sounds. Some examples: *qeswa*, *kechwa*, *khetsua*, *kichwa*, *kkechuwa*, *keshua*, *keswa*, *qheswa*, *q'eswa*, *qhexwa*, *quichua* and *qqichua*. In modern times, with the increasing standardisation of the Quechua alphabet, some researchers have proposed the following spellings: *kichwa*, *qhiswa* and *qichwa*.

## GOING OUT

'Going out' in smaller communities is generally limited to visiting neighbours or attending local festivities.

This place is great.

kai lyahkh-tab-kah/fees-tab-kah  
seen-chee soo-mahkh-mee

I'm having a good time here.

k'o-choo-ree-koo-shah-neen  
kai-pee

Shall we go somewhere else?

pahkh-tah mai-tab-pahs  
reen-chees-mahn?

I'm sorry, I'm a terrible dancer.

dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai, mah-nahn  
koo-sah-tah too-soo-nee-choo

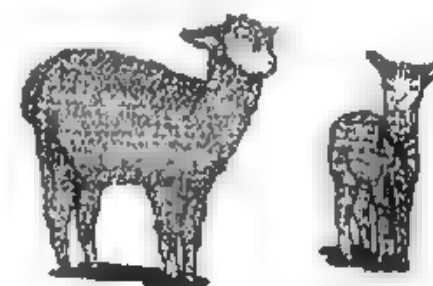
## MAYTAPAS RIY

Kay llaqtaga/phistaqa  
sinchi sumaqmi.

Q'uchurikushanin  
kaypi.

¿Paqta maytapas  
rinchisman?

Dispinsayuway, manan  
kusata tusunichu.



## Where to Go

What's there to do in the evenings?

ee-mah-tab-tahkh roo-nah-koo-nah  
too-tab-pee roo-wahn-koo  
k'o-choo-ree-koo-nahn-koo-pahkh?

What shall we do tonight?

ee-mah-tab-tahkh  
roo-wahn-chees-mahn  
koo-nahn too-tah?

Are there musicians?

kahn-choo moo-see-koo-koo-nah?

## Maytan Rinkiman

¿Imatataq runakuna  
tutapi ruwanku  
q'uchurikunankupaq?

¿Imatataq  
ruwanchisman  
kunan tuta?

¿Kanchu musikukuna?

I feel like going to a/the ...	...man ree-tah moo-nai-mahn	.. -man riyta munayman.
chicha bar	ab-k-hah wah-see	aqha wasi
local fiesta	kai lyahkh-tah-pee fees-tah	kay llaqtapi phista
restaurant	mee-k-hoo-nah wah-see	mikhuna wasi
I'd like to ...	...-tah moo-nai-mahn	...-ta munayman.
dance	too-sui	tusuy
drink coffee/	kab-see/	kaphiy/
tea	tee-tah ook-yai	tiyta ukyay
walk	poo-ree	puriy

### Invitations

What are you doing this evening?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh koo-nahn

too-tah roo-wahn-kee?

Would you like to go out somewhere today/tomorrow?

mai-tah-pahs ree-tah

moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo

koo-nahn/pah-kah-reen?

Would you like to go for a drink?

ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees

ook-yah-nah-pahkh

mai-tah-pees ree-tah

moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo?

Would you like to go for a meal?

ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees

mee-k-hoo-nah-pahkh

mai-tah-pees ree-tah

moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo?

Do you know a good restaurant?

rek-seen-kee-choo

hokh soo-makh

mee-k-hoo-nah wah-see-tah?

### Inwitasiyunkuna

¿Imatataq kunan tuta ruwanki?

¿Maytapas riyta munankimanchu kunan/paqarin?

¿Imallatapis ukyanapaq maytapis riyta munankimanchu?

¿Imallatapis mikhunapaq maytapis riyta munankimanchu?

¿Riqsinkichu buq sumaq mikhuna wasita?

My shout/treat. (I'll buy)

no-kahn een-wee-tah-sai-kee

Do you want to go to the ...?

...-tah ree-tah

moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Come on!/Let's go!

bab-koo!/hah-koo-chee!

Nugan inwitasayki.

¿...-ta riyta munankichu?

¡Haku! ¡Hakuchi!

### Responding to Invitations

Sure!

ah-lyeen-mee!

Yes, I'd love to.

ah-ree, moo-nai-mahn-mee

Yes. Where shall we go?

ah-ree, mai-tah-tahkh

reen-chees-mahn?

No. I'm afraid I can't.

mab-nahn ree-tah

ah-tee-nee-choo

I don't have time.

mab-nahn teen-pui kahn-choo

What about tomorrow?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh roo-wahn-kee

pah-kah-reen?

### Inwitasiyunkunata Kutichiy

¡Allinmi!

Ari, munaymanmi.

Ari, ¿Maytataq rinchisman?

Manan riyta atinichu.

Manan timpuy kanchu.

¿Imatataq ruwanki paqarin?

### Arranging to Meet

What time shall we meet?

ee-mah oo-rahs-mee

teen-koo-soon-chees?

Where shall we meet?

mai-peen teen-koo-soon-chees?

Let's meet (at eight o'clock) at the ...

(lahs oo-choo oo-rahs-tah)

teen-koo-soon ...-pee

### Tinkunapaq Rimanakuy

¿Ima urasmi tinkusunchis?

¿Maypin tinkusunchis?

(Las uchu urasta)  
Tinkusun ...-pi.

OK, I'll see you then.

*koo-sah*

*too-pahn-ahn-chees-kah-mah*

Agreed!/OK!

*ah-lyeen-mee!/koo-sah!*

I'll come over at (six/eight) o'clock.

*(lahs sah-yees/lahs oo-choo)*

*oo-rabs-tah hah-moo-sahkh*

I'll try to make it.

*ah-tees-pah mah-nah*

*ah-tees-pah-pees*

*hah-moo-sahkh-mee*

I'll be along later.

*ahs-wahn k-he-pah-tah-rabkh-mee*

*hah-moo-sahkh*

Where will you be?

*mai-peen kahm-kee?*

See you later/tomorrow.

*too-pah-nah-chees-kah-mah!*

*pah-kah-reen-kah-mah*

Sorry I'm late.

*pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai*

*k-he-pah-ree-koos-khai-mahn-tah*

*Kusa.*

*Tupananchiskama.*

*¡Allinmi!/Kusa!*

*(Las sayis/Las uchu)*

*Urasta hamusaq.*

*Atispa mana*

*atispapis*

*hamusaqmi.*

*Aswan qhipataraqmi*

*hamusaq.*

*¿Maypin kanki?*

*Tupananchiskama!*

*Paqarinkama.*

*Pampachayway*

*qhiparikusqaymanta.*

The family is the highest priority for every individual in Andean society. Extended families are the norm, with parents, children, grandparents and sometimes other relatives living together. Kinship often extends beyond the biological family through marriage and a system where godparents are expected to act as a second set of parents to a child. The more children you have, the more godparents, and thus the larger the extended family and community, known as an *ayllu*, *ai-lyoo*.

Romantic relationships, marital status and children are common topics of conversation for young people.

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Are you married? (asked to a woman)

*ko-sah-yokh-choo!*

*kah-sah-roo-choo kahm-kee?*

Are you married? (asked to a man)

*wahr-mee-yokh-choo!*

*kah-sah-roo-choo kahm-kee?*

## TAPUYKUNAPIS KUTICHIYKUNAPIS

*¿Qusayugchul*

*Kasaruchu kanki?*

*¿Warmiyugchul*

*Kasaruchu kanki?*

I'm (a) ...

*no-kah ...-ni-mee*

*kah-nce*

*Nuqa ...-ni-mi*

*kani.*

divorced

*t'ah-qah-nah-koos-kah!*

*t'ah-kahs-kah*

married (f)

*ko-sah-yokh*

married (m)

*wahr-mee-yokh*

separated

*t'ah-kahs-kah*

single (f)

*sool-tee-rah;*

*mah-nah ko-sah-yokh*

single (m)

*sool-tee-roo;*

*mah-nah wahr-mee-yokh*

widow

*wahr-mee sah-pah*

widower

*sah-pahn k-hah-ree*

*t'aqanakusqa!*

*t'aqasqa*

*qusayug*

*warmiyug*

*t'aqasqa*

*sultira;*

*mana qusayug*

*sultiru;*

*mana warmiyug*

*warmi sapa*

*sapan qhari*



I have a partner.

yah-nah-yokh-mee kab-nee

Yanayugmi kani.

We live together

but we're not married.

no-kai-koo koos-kai-koon

Nugayku kuskaykun

tee-yai-koo,

tiyayku,

ee-chah-kah mah-nahn

ichaqa manan

kah-sah-rah-koos-kah-choo kai-koo

kasarakusqachu hayku.

The word 'child' isn't used by men, who must always specify the sex of their children. Women, however, can be asked or might say these phrases:

How many ...

bai-k'ahn ...?

¿Hayk'an ...?

do you have?

children

wah-wai-kee-koo-nah

wawaykikuna

sons

k-hah-ree

qhari

wah-wai-kee-koo-nah

wawaykikuna

daughters

wahr-mee

warmi

wah-wai-kee-koo-nah

wawaykikuna

I don't have any children.

mah-nahn wah-wai-koo-nai

Manan wawaykunay.

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).

...-ni/-mee wahr-mee/k-hah-ree

...-ni/-mi warmi/qhari

wah-wai(koo-nah)

waway(kuna).

How many brothers/sisters

do you have?

bai-k'ahn too-rai-kee-koo-nah/

¿Hayk'an turaykikunal/

nyah-nyai-kee-koo-nah?

ñanaykikuna?

Men can be asked or might say these phrases:

How many ...

bai-k'ahn ...?

¿Hayk'an ...?

do you have?

sons

choo-ree-koo-nah

churiykuna

daughters

oo-soo-see-kee-koo-nah

ususiyyikuna

I don't have any sons/daughters.

mah-nahn choo-ree-koo-nah/

Manan churiykunal/

oo-soo-see-koo-nah kahm-choo

ususiykuna kanchu.

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).

...-ni/-mee choo-ree(koo-nah)/

...-ni/-mi churiy(kuna)/

oo-soo-see(koo-nah)

ususiyy(kuna).

I have many brothers/sisters

do you have?

bai-k'ahn wow-kay-kee-koo-nah/

¿Hayk'an wawaykikunal/

pah-nai-kee-koo-nah?

panaykikuna?

Both men and women can be asked or might say:

How old are they?

bai-k'ah wah-tah-yokh-mee

¿Hayk'a watayugmi

pai-koo-nah kahm-koo?

paykuna kanku?

Do you live with your family?

ai-lyui-kee-wahn-choo/

¿Aylluykiwanchu/

fah-mee-lyai-kee-wahn-choo

phamillaykiwanchu

tee-yahn-kee?

tiyunki?

I live with my family.

ai-lyui-wahn-mee tee-yah-nec

Aylluywanmi tiyani.

Do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend?

yah-nah-yokh-choo kahm-kee?

¿Yanayugchu kanki?

## THE PERFECT ENDING

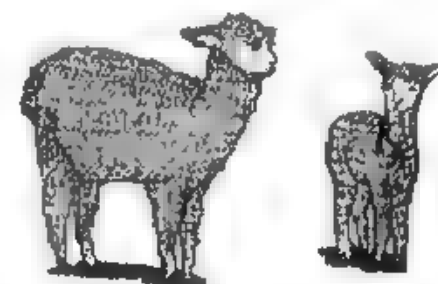
Remember, when using the *-n/-mi* suffix, choose the *-n* ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the *-mi* ending when it ends in a consonant. Note that using the *-mi* ending will change which syllable is stressed. This is a general rule in this book.

## FAMILY MEMBERS

aunt	<i>tee-yah</i>	<i>tiya</i>
baby	<i>wah-wah/</i> <i>wah-wah-chah</i>	<i>wawal</i> <i>wawacha</i>
boy	<i>er-keh/mah-tah</i>	<i>irqil/maqta</i>
boyfriend	<i>yah-nah</i>	<i>yana</i>
brother (of a woman)	<i>too-tah/too-ree</i>	<i>turalturi</i>
brother (of a man)	<i>wah-keh/wah-ke</i>	<i>wayqil/wawqi</i>
child (of a woman)	<i>wah-wah</i>	<i>wawa</i>
daughter (of a woman)	<i>wahr-mee wah-wah</i>	<i>warmi wawa</i>
daughter (of a man)	<i>oo-soo-see;</i> <i>wahr-mee choo-ree</i>	<i>ususi;</i> <i>warmi churi</i>
family	<i>ai-lyool</i>	<i>ayllul</i>
father	<i>fah-mee-lyah</i> <i>tai-tah/pah-pah/</i> <i>tah-tah</i>	<i>phamilla</i> <i>tayta/papa/</i> <i>tata</i>
father-in-law	<i>sui-roo</i>	<i>suyru</i>
girl	<i>p'ahs-nyah/see-pahs/</i> <i>see-pahs-chah</i>	<i>p'asna/sipast/</i> <i>sipascha</i>
girlfriend	<i>yah-nah</i>	<i>yana</i>
grandchild	<i>hab-wai</i>	<i>haway</i>
grandfather	<i>hab-toon tai-tah</i> <i>ah-poo-chah;</i> <i>mah-choo-lah;</i> <i>hah-too-koo;</i> <i>ah-wee-loo</i>	<i>hatun tayta</i> <i>apucha;</i> <i>machula;</i> <i>hatuku;</i> <i>awilu</i>
grandmother	<i>hab-toon mah-mah;</i> <i>ah-wee-lah</i>	<i>hatun mama;</i> <i>awila</i>
husband	<i>ko-sah</i>	<i>qusa</i>
mother	<i>mah-mah</i>	<i>mama</i>
mother-in-law	<i>sui-rah</i>	<i>suyra</i>
parents	<i>tai-tah-mah-mah</i>	<i>taytamama</i>
sister (of a woman)	<i>nyah-nyah</i>	<i>naña</i>
sister (of a man)	<i>pah-nah/pah-nee</i>	<i>pana/pani</i>
son (of a woman)	<i>k-hah-ree wah-wah</i>	<i>qhari wawa</i>

## AYLLUKUNA

son (of a man)	<i>choo-ree</i>	<i>churi</i>
stepfather	<i>k-be-pah tai-tah</i>	<i>qhipa tayta</i>
stepmother	<i>k-be-pah mah-mah</i>	<i>qhipa mama</i>
uncle	<i>tee-yoo</i>	<i>tiyu</i>
wife	<i>wahr-mee</i>	<i>warmi</i>



## TALKING WITH PARENTS

When's the baby due?

*hai-k'abkh-mee*  
*wah-chah-koon-kee?*

What are you going to call your baby?

*ee-mah-tahkh wah-wai-kehkh*  
*soo-teen kah-kah?*

## TAYTAMAMAKUNAWAN RIMAY

*¿Hayk'aqmi*  
*wachakunki?*

*¿Imataq wawaykiq*  
*sutin kanga?*

Women can be asked or might say these phrases:

Is this your first child?

*p-bee-wee*  
*wah-wai-kee-choo pai?*

How old are your children?

*hai-k'ah wah-tah-yobkh-mee*  
*wah-wai-kee-koo-nah?*

*¿Phiwi*  
*wawaykichu pay?*

*¿Hayk'a watayugmi*  
*wawaykikuna?*

Men can be asked or might say:

How old are your sons/daughters?

*hai-k'ah wah-tah-yobkh-mee*  
*choo-ree-kee-koo-nah/*  
*oo-soo-see-kee-koo-nah?*

*¿Hayk'a watayugmi*  
*churiykikuna/*  
*usuykikuna?*

## FAMILY FAVOURS

Mutual cooperation among families and members of the *ayllu*, *ai-lyoo*, 'extended family', is a way of life. *Ayni*, *ai-nee*, 'reciprocal labour', assures that if you do someone a favour or lend them something today, they'll return the favour tomorrow. A similar concept is *mink'a*, *meen-k'ah*, which means 'cooperation' or 'collaboration'.

Incredible! You look so young!

*mab-nah ee-nyee-nah!*

*see-pahs/wai-nah*

*hee-nah kah-shahn-kee*

Does she/he attend school?

*yab-chai wah-see-tah reen-choo?*

Who looks after the children?

*pee-tahkh*

*wah-nah-chah-koo-nah-tah*

*k-hah-wah?*

Do you have grandchildren?

*hab-wai-kee-koo-nah kah-n-choo?*

What's your baby's name?

*ee-mah-tahkh wah-wah-chai-kekh*

*soo-teen?*

Is it a boy or a girl?

*er-ke-choo ee-chah*

*p'ahs-nyah-choo?*

Does she/he let you sleep at night?

*poo-nyoon-choo too-tah-pee?*

What a beautiful child!

*ee-mah soo-makh wah-wah!*

She/He looks like you.

*pai-kah kah-n-mahn-mee*

*reekh-ch'ah-koon*

*¿Mana inina!*

*Sipas/Wayna*

*bina kashanki.*

*¿Yachay wasita rinchu?*

*¿Pitaq*

*warmachakunata*

*qhawan?*

*¿Hawaykikuna kanchu?*

*¿Imataq wawachaykiq*

*sutin?*

*¿Irqichu icha*

*p'asñachu?*

*¿Pununchu tuapi?*

*¿Ima sumaq wawa!*

*Payqa qanmanmi*

*rikch'akun.*

## TALKING WITH CHILDREN

What's your name?

*ee-mahn soo-tee-kee?*

How old are you?

*hai-k'ah wah-tah-chah-yokh-mee*

*kahn-kee?*

When's your birthday?

*hai-k'ahkh-mee*

*wah-t'a hoon-t'ai-nee-kee?*

Do you have brothers and sisters?

(said to a girl)

*too-rah-nyah-nyah-yokh-choo*

*kahn-kee?*

Do you have brothers and sisters?

(said to a boy)

*wow-ke-pah-nah-yokh-choo*

*kahn-kee?*

Do you go to school?

*yab-chai wah-see-tah/*

*ees-kui-lah-tah reen-kee-choo?*

Do you like school?

*moo-nahn-kee-choo yab-chai*

*wah-see-tah/ees-kui-lah-tah?*

Is your teacher nice?

*ah-lyeen roo-nah-choo*

*yah-chah-chekh-nee-kee?*

Do you play soccer?

*pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah*

*pookh-lyahn-kee-choo?*

What kind of games do you play?

*ee-mah*

*pookh-lyai-koo-nah-tahn*

*pookh-lyahn-kee?*

Do you study English?

*een-lees see-mee-tah*

*yah-chahn-kee-choo?*

## WARMAKUNAWAN RIMAY

*¿Iman sutyiki?*

*¿Hayk'a watachayugmi*

*kanki?*

*¿Hayk'aqmi*

*wat'a hunt'ayniki?*

*¿Tura-ñañayugchu*

*kanki?*

*¿Wawqi-panayugchu*

*kanki?*

*¿Yachay wasital*

*iskuylata rinkichu?*

*¿Munankichu yachay*

*wasital/iskuylata?*

*¿Allin runachu*

*yachachiqniyki?*

*¿Piluta hayt'ayta*

*pukllankichu?*

*¿Ima*

*pukllaykunatan*

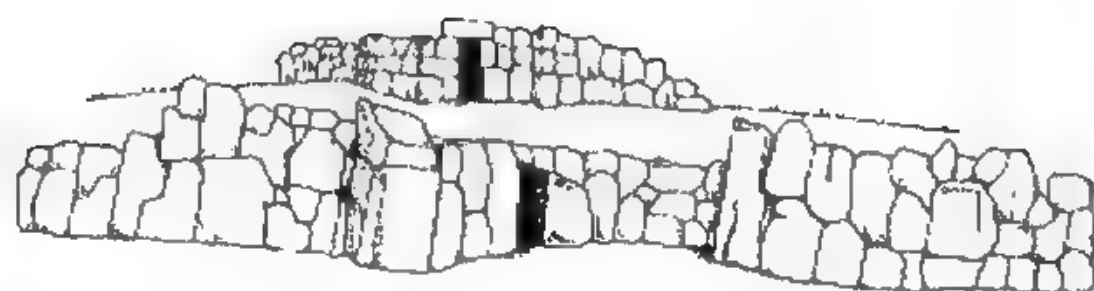
*pukllanki?*

*¿Inlis simita*

*yachankichu?*

Do you want to play?  
 pookh-lyai-tah  
 moo-nahn-kee-choo?  
 What shall we play?  
 ee-mah-tah-tahkh  
 pookh-lyahn-chees-mahn?  
 Do you have a pet at home?  
 chee-tai-kee kahn-choo  
 wah-see-kee-pee?

¿Pukllayta  
 munankichu?  
 ¿Imatataq  
 pukllanchisman?  
 ¿Chitayki kanchu  
 wasiykipi?



## INTERESTS & ACTIVITIES

Some activities that Westerners think of as hobbies, such as gardening, walking and cooking, are still very much a way of life for Andean people.

### COMMON INTERESTS

### KAQLLA MUNASQANCHISKUNA

What do you do in your spare time?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh roo-wahn-kee  
 teen-pai-kee kahkh-teen?

¿Imatataq ruwanki  
 timpuyki kaqtin?

Do you like ...?

...-tah  
 moo-nahn-kee-choo?

¿...-ta  
 munankichu?

I like ...

...-tah moo-nah-neen

...-ta munanin.

I don't like ...

mah-nahn ...-tah  
 moo-nah-nee-choo

Manan ...-ta  
 munanichu.

cooking  
 dancing  
 fishing

war-kui  
 too-sui  
 chably wai;  
 chahly-wah-kui;  
 chably-wah bab-p'ee

wayk'uy  
 tusuy  
 challway;  
 challwakuy;  
 challwa hap'iy

food  
 getting together  
 with friends

mee-k hoo-nah  
 k-hoo-yah-nah-kokh-  
 mah-see-koo-nah-wahn  
 hoo-nyon-nah-kui

mikhuna  
 khuyanakuq-  
 masakunawan  
 huñunakuy

hiking  
 hunting  
 music  
 reading

poo-rec  
 bab-p'ee/chah-kui  
 moo-see-kah  
 lee-yeel  
 nyah-ween-chai

puriy  
 hap'iy/chakuy  
 musika  
 liyiyi/  
 ñawinchay

singing  
 talking

tah-kee  
 ree-nai

takiy  
 rimay

I make ...	...-tahn roo-wah-nee	...-tan ruwani
clothes	p'ah-chah-koo-nah	p'achakuna
embroidery	wel-k'oy	wilq'uy
handicrafts	ahr-tee-sah-nee-yah	artisaníya
jewellery	ee-lyah/oo-mee-nyah	illalumiña
pottery	rakh-ch'eel k'akh-rah	raqch'il k'akra
textiles	ah-wai-koo-nah	awaykuna
carve (only stone)	koo-chuit ch'e-koi	kuchuysh'i'quy
draw	se-ken-chai	siq'inchay
embroider	wel-k'oy	wilq'uy
paint	lyoo-scel peen-tai	llusiy/pintay
sew	see-rai	siray
spin (thread or yarn)	pooch-kail poos-kai	puchkay/puskay
weave	ah-wai	away



## SPORT

What sport do you play?

ee-mah pookh-lyai-koo-nah-tahn  
pookh-lyan-kee?

I play soccer/volleyball,

[pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah;  
boo-lee-tah] pookh-lyah-nee

I can swim,

wai-t'ai-tah yah-chah-nee

I like to run,

pah-wai-tahn moo-nah-nee

I like fishing,

chahly-wah hab-p'ee-tahn  
moo-nah-nee

I know how to bullfight,

too-roo pookh-lyai-tah  
yah-chah-nee

## PUKLLAYKUNA

¿Ima pukllaykunatan  
pukllanki?

[piluta hayt'ay-ta;  
bulita] pukllani.

Wayt'ayta yachani.

Pawaytan munani.

Chalhwa hap'tan  
munani.

Turu pukllayta  
yachani.

Do you like sports?

pook-lyai-koo-nah-tah  
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Yes, very much.

ah-ree, ahn-chah-tahn  
moo-nah-nee

No, not at all.

mah-nahn moo-nah-nee-choo

I like watching sport.

k-hah-wai-lyah-tah moo-nah-nee

¿Pukllaykunata  
munankichu?

Ari, anchatan  
munani.

Manan munanichu.

Qhawayllata munani.

Talking about  
Soccer

Do you follow soccer?

pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah  
pah-sakh koo-tee-lyah  
k-hah-wahn-kee-choo?

Which team do you support?

mai-ken-noon-tahkh  
ee-kee-pui-kee?

Who's winning?

mai-ken-noon-tahkh  
lyah-lyee-shahn?

Do you play in a team?

ee-kee-poo-pec  
pookh-lyahn-kee-choo?

Do you want to play soccer?

pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah  
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Piluta Hayt'aymanta  
Rimay

¿Piluta hayt'ayta  
pasag kutilla  
qhawankichu?

¿Mayqinnintaq  
ikipuyki?

¿Mayqinnintaq  
llallishan?

¿Skipupi  
pukllankichu?

¿Piluta hayt'ayta  
munankichu?

## THEY MAY YELL ...

goal!

pee-nahl!

ow-sai!

tee-roo lyoo-ree!

Goal!

Penalty!

Offside!

Free kick!

## MUSIC

Traditional Andean music takes a variety of forms. The best known include the *waynu*, *wai-noo*, which can be fast or slow, happy or sad; the *harawi*, *hah-rah-wee*, typically a sweet but sad song; the *waylas*, *wai-lahs*, a fast melody; and the *sikuri*, *see-koo-ree*, which starts out slowly but gradually increases in tempo. It's often used to express Andean spiritual tradition and is popular in worship ceremonies. Each style of music is performed using distinctive instruments, and has its own dance variations.

The *cumbia*, *koom-bya*, is popular throughout the Andes, as is the *chicha*, *chee-chah*, genre: a mixture of coastal *cumbia* and the *waynu* (not to be confused with the popular drink *chicha*).



## RATTLE AND HUM (cont.)

Since pre-Columbian times, the instruments of the Andes have included various types of panpipes, flutes, drums, a guitar-like instrument made from an armadillo shell and leg rattles made of pig or goat hooves. In modern times, guitars, violins and harps have been added to the traditional repertoire of instruments, encouraging innovation in the styles and rhythms of Andean music.

Generally, Quechua speakers are very pleased to talk about music and instruments, as they have profound meaning in their lives.

*antara/rundadur*    *ahn-tah-rah/roon-dah-door*  
panpipe of bamboo, with a single row of pipes.  
It's called a *rundadur* in Ecuador only.

*chaqchas/chullus*    *chahkh-chahs/choo-lyoos*  
Bolivian leg rattle, made of ribbon with goat or pig  
hooves woven onto it

## MUSIKA

## RATTLE AND HUM (cont.)

<i>charangu/kirkinchu</i>	<i>chah-rah-n-goo/</i> <i>keer-keen-choo</i>
small Andean ten-string guitar, made of armadillo shell or carved wood	
<i>harpa</i> harp	<i>hahr-pah</i>
<i>kañari/</i> <i>waqraphuku</i>	<i>kah-nyah-ree/</i> <i>wahkh-rah-p-hoo-koo</i>
Andean horn, made from a cow's horn	
<i>pinkuyllu</i>	<i>peen-kui-lyoo</i>
Andean long flute, made from hardwood	
<i>pututu</i>	<i>poo-too-too</i>
conch shell horn	
<i>qina</i>	<i>ke-nah</i>
Andean flute, made from bone or hardwood	
<i>siku</i>	<i>see-koo</i>
panpipe of cane or bamboo, with two rows of pipes	
<i>tinya</i>	<i>teen-yah</i>
tambourine or small drum, made from tree bark and goat skin	
<i>ukarina</i>	<i>oo-kah-ree-nah</i>
Andean globular flute	
<i>wankar</i>	<i>wahn-kahr</i>
mid-sized Andean drum of sheep skin	
<i>wankara</i>	<i>wahn-kah-rah</i>
large, round Andean drum, made of wood, shell and goat skin	
<i>waylachu</i>	<i>wai-lah-choo</i>
devil <i>charango</i> ; has metal strings that produce a sharp sound	
<i>wiyulin</i>	<i>wee-yoo-leen</i>
violin or fiddle	

Do you like ...?	...-tah moo-nahn-kee-choo?	¿...-ta munankichu?
listening to music	moo-see-kab-tah oo-yah-ree	musikata uyariy
dancing	too-sui	tusuy
Do you know how to play ...?	...-tah wah-kah-cheen-kee-choo?	¿...-ta waqachinkichu?
I play ...	...-tah wah-kah-chee-nee	...-ta waqachini.
Where can I hear traditional music around here?	mai-pee-tahkh see-koo-ree-koo-nah-tah oo-yah-reen-koi-mahn kai lyahkh-tah-pee?	¿Maypitaq sikurikunata uyarirquyman kay llaqtapi?



## TALKING ABOUT TRAVELLING

I've been travelling for (two) months.

(ees-kai) kee-lyah-nyahn  
poo-ree lyah poo-ree-koo-nee

I'm going to ...

...sahkh-nee

I've been to ...

...pee poo-ree-moor-kah-nee

Is it safe for women travellers  
on their own?

ah-leen-choo sah-pah-lyahn-koo  
waht-mee-koo-nah chai-pee  
poo-ree-moo-nahn-koo-pahkh?

I thought  
it was ...

boring mah-nah ah-lyeen  
great ee-mah soo-mahkh  
horrible mee-lyai  
OK koo-sah  
too expensive ahn-chah chah-nee-yokh

...chl-chah chai  
nees-pah nee-nee

## PURIYMAN TA RIMAY

(Iskay) killañan  
purilla purikuni.

...-saqmi.

...-pi purimurqani.

¿Allinchi sapallank,  
warmikuna chaypi  
purimunankupaq?

...-chl-cha chay  
nispa nini.

mana allin  
ima sumaq  
millay  
kusa

ancha chanizuy

## STAYING IN TOUCH

Tomorrow is my last day here.

pah-kah-reen-kah-mah-lyahn  
kai-pee kab-sahkh

Let's swap addresses.

dee-reek-see-yoon-neen-chees-tah  
koi-koo-nah-koo-soon-yah

I'll send you copies of the photos.

foo-foo-koo-nahkh  
koo-pee-yahn-tah  
ah-pah-chee-moo-sai-keen

I'll write to you.

kel-kah-moo-sai-keen

## ATUNAKUKUY

Paqarinkamallan  
kaypi kasaq.

Diriksiyunninchistaq  
quykunakusunya.

Phutukunaq  
kupiyanat  
apachimusaykin.

Qilqamusaykin.

It's been great meeting you.

ahn·chah·tahn koo·see·koo·nee  
rekh·see·koo·pai·kee

Anchatan kusikuni  
riqsikuspayki.

Keep in touch!

kel·kah·nah·koo·soon·yah!  
wah·too·nah·koo·koo·soon·yah!

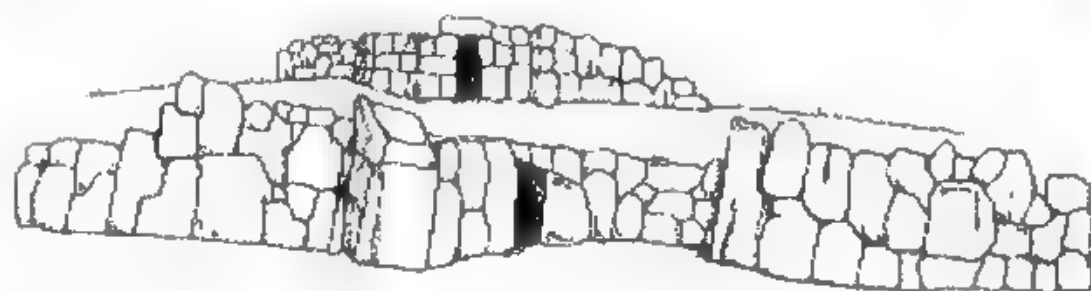
¡Qilqanakusuryá!  
¡Watunakukusunyá!

## POINTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

The early colonial period (1532–1820s) produced two important literary works by *misti*, *mees-tee*, mixed-blood authors, still well known today.

*The Royal Commentaries of the Incas and General History of Peru* (1609), by Garcilaso de la Vega, compares the greatness of the Inca civilization with the great classical civilizations of Western history. The author, the son of an Inca princess and a Spanish conquistador, felt the need to validate his indigenous heritage through comparison with his Spanish roots. While the work is in Spanish, it's main thrust is to glorify the Inca empire, putting it on par with the Roman empire that gave rise to the Spanish empire.

The second work is *New Chronicle and Good Government* (1615), by Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala. His 1300-page letter to the Spanish king is written in a complex combination of Spanish and Quechua, interspersed with other indigenous languages. He offers anecdotes from indigenous life before the conquest, to illustrate how poorly the King's representatives in the New World were faring in their administrative tasks.



# TREKKING

Wilderness adventures and trekking are excellent ways to explore some of the more remote communities and archaeological sites. Companies based in highland cities specialise in arranging treks and mountain climbing expeditions. The local guides and porters often speak Quechua.

## GETTING INFORMATION

Where can I find out about hiking trails in the region?

pee·tah·tahkh tah·pui·mahn  
kai lyahkh·tah·pee poo·ree·nah  
nyahn·koo·nah·mahn·tah?

Who knows the hiking trails?

pee·tahkh poo·ree·nah  
nyahn·koo·nah·tah rek·seen?

Do we need a guide?

moo·nai·koo·mahn·choo  
nyahn rek·see·chekh·tah?

Are there guided treks here?

kahn·choo nyahn  
rek·see·chekh·koo·nah kai·pee?

Will you guide me?

poo·sah·wahn·kee·mahn·choo?

How long is the trail?

mai·kah·mah·tahkh  
poo·reen·chees·mahn?

Is the track well-marked?

ah·lyeen oo·nahn·chahs·kah·choo  
chai nyahn?

Which is the shortest route?

mai·ken·tahkh ah·sah·wahn  
pee·see poo·ree·nah?

Which is the easiest route?

mai·ken·tahkh mah·nah  
sah·sah poo·ree·nah?

## TAPUKUY

¿Pitataq tapuyman  
kay llaqtapi purina  
ñankunamanta?

¿Pitay purina  
ñankunata riqsin?

¿Munaykumanchu  
ñan riqsichiqa?

¿Kanchu ñan  
riqsichiqluna kaypi?

¿Pusawankimanchu?

¿Maykamataq  
purinchisman?

¿Allin unanchasqachu  
chay ñan?

¿Mayqintaq aswan  
pisi purina?

¿Mayqintaq mana  
sasa purina?

# ALTITUDE SICKNESS

Altitude sickness, *suruchi*, soo-roo-chee, is always a real concern when travelling anywhere in the Andes. Symptoms include:

breathlessness	<i>mana samayniyuq</i> <i>mah-nah sah-mai-nee-yokh</i>
dizziness	<i>uma muyuy</i> <i>oo-mah moo-yui</i>
fatigue	<i>sayk'uy</i> <i>sai-k'ui</i>
headache	<i>uma nanay</i> <i>oo-mah nah-nai</i>
insomnia	<i>mana puñuy atipay</i> <i>mah-nah poo-nyui ah-tee-pai</i>
mental confusion	<i>yuyay pantay</i> <i>yoo-yai pahn-tai</i>
nausea	<i>millanayay</i> <i>moe-lyah-nah-yai</i>
a pounding heart	<i>sunqu phatatatay</i> <i>son-ko p-hah-tah-tah-tai</i>

If you're on the trail and start to notice symptoms, try to move to a lower altitude immediately. Glucose tablets may also help. Chewing coca leaves, *kuka matu*, koo-kah mah-too, is a local remedy that Andeans have used for centuries. If you can't bring yourself to do that, coca leaf tea, *kuka mati*, koo-kah mah-tee, might also do the trick. If you're in a city and you experience symptoms, rest and get acclimatised – drink plenty of water – before trying any strenuous activities such as trekking, even for short day trips. Seek medical assistance if the symptoms persist.

How many hours will it take?

*hai-k'ah oo-ruths-peen*  
*chai-mahn chah-yahn-chees?*

Is the path open?

*kee-chahs-kah-choo*  
*nyahn kab-shahn?*

Is it safe to climb this mountain?

*wee-chah-nah-pahkh*  
*ah-lyeen-choo kai or-ko?*

How high is the climb?

*mai-kah-mah-tahkh*  
*wee-chahn-chees-mahn?*

Is there a hut up there?

*chookh-lyah kabn-choo*  
*hah-nahkh-pee?*

*¿Hayk'a uraspiu*  
*chayman chayanchis?*

*¿Kichasqachu*  
*ñan kashan?*

*¿Wichanapaq*  
*allinchu kay urqu?*

*¿Maykamataq*  
*wichanchisman?*

*¿Chuklla kanchu*  
*bunagpi?*



When does it get dark?

*ee-mah oo-ruths-mee*  
*too-tah-yahn?*

Where can I hire mountain gear?

*mai-pee-tahkh or-ko*  
*wee-chah-nah-pahkh*  
*ee-mah-tah-pahs*  
*ahl-kee-lah-rui-mahn?*

Where can we buy supplies?

*mai-pee-tahkh ee-mai-mah-nah*  
*kahkh-koo-nah-tah*  
*rahn-tee-rui-koo-mahn?*

Do you have llamas?

*kabn-choo*  
*lyah-mai-kee-koo-nah?*

*¿Ima urasmi*  
*tutayan?*

*¿Maypitaq urqu*  
*wichanapaq*  
*imatapas*  
*alkilarquyman?*

*¿Maypitaq imaymana*  
*kagkunata*  
*rantirquykuman?*

*¿Kanchu*  
*llamaykikuna?*

How much do you charge for ...?	hai-k'ab-tahn koob-rabn-kee ...?	¿Hayk'atan kubranki ...?
a day	sab-pah p'oon-chai	sapa p'unchay
donkeys	ahs-mui-kee-koo-nah- mahn-tah	asnuykikuna- manta
llamas	lyah-mai-kee-koo-nah- mahn-tah	llamaykikuna- manta
mules	moo-lai-kee-koo-nah- mahn-tah	mulaykikuna- manta
a tent	kahr-pai-kee-mahn-tah	karpaykimanta

## ON THE PATH

Could you tell me the way to ...?

mai-teen-tahn ...-mahn  
reen-chees?

Does this path go to ...?

...-mahn reen-choo kai nyahn?

Where have you come from?

mai-mahn-tah-tahkh  
bah-moo-rabn-kee?

How long did it take you?

hai-k'ah p'oon-chai-pee-tahkh  
chah-yah-rab-moon-kee?

Where's the nearest village?

mai-pee-tahkh kab-shahn  
lyoo-mahn-tah ahs-wahn sees-pah  
lyahkh-tah-kah?

Where can we spend the night?

mai-pee-tahkh  
poo-nyoo-pah-koo-yoo-kui-mahn?

Can I leave some things here  
for a while?

pahkh-tah rah-too-kah-mah-lyah  
k'e-pee-koo-nah-tah  
sah-ke-yoo-kui-kee-mahn kai-pee?

¿Maynintan ...-man  
rinchis?

¿...-man rinchu kay ñan?

¿Maymantataq  
hamurqanki?

¿Hayk'a p'unchaypitaq  
chayarqamunki?

¿Maypitaq kashan  
lliwmanta aswan sispa  
llaqtaqa?

¿Maypitaq  
puniupakuyukuyman?

¿Paqta ratukamalla  
q'ipikunata  
saqiyukuykiman kaypi?

## ÑANPI

May I cross your property?

chahk-rai-kekhe keen-rai-lyahn-tah  
pah-sai-mahn-choo?

Can we go through here?

kai-reen-tah  
poo-ree-koo-mahn-choo?

Is this water OK to drink?

ah-lyeen-choo  
ook-yah-nah-pahkh kai oo-noo?

I'm lost.

cheen-kahs-kahn poo-ree-shah-nee

¿Chakraykiq  
kinrayllanta pasaymanchu?

¿Kayninta  
puriykumanchu?

¿Allinchi  
ukyanapaq kay unu?

Chinkasqan purishani.

altitude

sah-yai

sayay

altitude sickness

soo-roo-chee

suruchi

backpack

k'e-pee

q'ipi

candle

bee-lah

bila

to climb

wee-chai/se-kai

wichay/siqay

downhill

oo-rai

uray

first-aid kit

bahn-pee choo-rai-nah

hampi churana

gloves

wahn-tees

wantis

guide

poo-sahkh

pusaq

guided trek

poo-sahkh-wahn poo-ree

pusaqwan puriy

hike/to hike

poo-ree

puriy

hunting

chah-koo

chaku

hut

ch'ookh-lyah

ch'uklla

lookout

k-hah-wah-nah

qhawana

map

mah-pah

mapa

mountain climbing

on-ko wee-chai

urqu wichay

pick (tool)

pee-koo

piku

provisions (food)

ko-kow

quqaw

provisions (things)

kahkh-koo-nah

kaqkuna

rock climbing

kah-kah wee-chai

qaqa wichay

rope

wahs-k-hah

waskha

signpost

oo-nahn-chah

unanchu

steep

sah-yahkh

sayaq

trek/to trek

kah-roo poo-ree

karu puriy

uphill

wee-chai/hah-nai

wichay/hanay

to walk

poo-ree

puriy

# CAMPING

Designated camp sites exist only in tourist places like Machu Picchu or Sacsayhuamán. As long as you have permission from the locals, you can pitch your tent almost anywhere.

Is there a camp site nearby?

*kahn-choo kai-pee pahm-pah  
kahr-pah-pahkh?*

*¿Kanchu kaypi pampa  
karpapaq?*

Can we camp here?

*kahr-pah-tah  
roo-wai-koo-mahn-choo  
kai-pee?*

*¿Karpata  
ruwaykumanchu  
kaypi?*

Who owns this land?

*pekh-tahkh kai chahkh-rah?*

*¿Piqtaq kay chakra?*

Can I talk to him/her?

*ree-mai-mahn-choo pai-wahn?*

*¿Rimaymanchu paywan?*

Where can I hire a tent?

*mai-pee-tahkh kahr-pah-tah  
ahl-kee-lah-ru-mahn?*

*¿Maypitaq karpata  
alkilarquyman?*

Are there shower facilities?

*kahn-choo bah-nyoo  
ahr-mah-koo-nah-pahkh?*

*¿Kanchu banu  
armakunapaq?*



# KARPA RUWAY

blanket

*choo-seel kah-tahl  
mahn-tah*

*chusilqatal  
manta*

camping  
camp site

*kahm-pah-meen-too  
kahr-pah-pahkh  
pahm-pah*

*kampamintu  
karpapaq  
pampa*

firewood

*lyahn-t'ah*

*llanti'a*

hammer

*tah-kah-nah*

*takana*

hammock

*ah-mah-kah*

*amaka*

knife

*koo-chee-lyool*

*kuchillul*

*koo-choo-nah*

*kuchuna*

matches

*p-hous-poo-roo*

*phuspuru*

mattress (bedding)

*poo-nyoo-nah*

*puñuna*

rope

*wahs-k-hah*

*waskha*

sleeping bag

*poo-nyoo-nah*

*puñuna*

tent (pegs)

*kahr-pah  
(tah-kahr-poo-koo-nah)*

*karpa  
(takarpukuna)*

torch (flashlight)

*k'ahn-chah-nahl  
leen-teer-nah*

*k'anchanal  
lintirna*

water

*oo-nool/yah-koo*

*unulyaku*

water bottle

*woo-tee-lyah*

*wutilla*

*oo-nool/yah-koo*

*unulyaku*

# WEATHER

What's the weather like?

*ee-mai-nahn pah-chahl  
teem-poo kah-shahn?*

*¿Imaynan pachal  
timpu kashan?*

What's the forecast for tomorrow?

*ee-mai-nahn pah-chahl  
teem-poo kahm-kah  
pah-kah-reen?*

*¿Imaynan pachal  
timpu kanga  
paqarin?*

Today it's ...

*...shahn koo-nahn  
p'oon-chai*

*...shan kunan  
p'unchay*

cold/chilly  
hot/sunny  
windy

*chee-ree  
roo-p-hah  
seen-chee wai-rah*

*chiri  
rupha  
sinchi wayra*

# PACHA/TIMPU

It's raining heavily.

nee-shoo-tahn pah-rah-shahn

*Nishutan parashan.*

It's raining lightly.

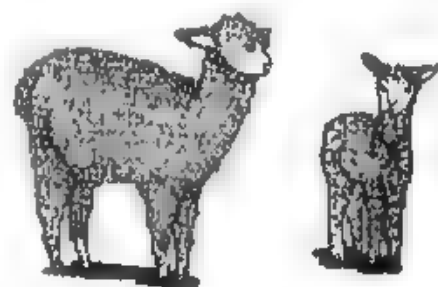
pee-see-lyah-tahn pah-rah-shahn

*Pisillatan parashan.*

It's flooding.

lyok-lyah-shahn-mee

*Lluqllashanmi.*



cloud

*p hoo-yoo*

*phuyu*

dew

*ch-hoo-lyah*

*chhulla*

drizzle

*ee-p-hoo*

*iphu*

dry season

*ch'ah-kee mee-tah*

*ch'aki mita*

fog/mist

*pah-chah p hoo-yoo*

*pacha phuyu*

frost

*kab-sahl k-hoo-pah*

*qasalqhupa*

glacier

*ree-tee*

*rit'i*

hail

*cheek-chee*

*chikchi*

hot

*roo-p-hoo*

*rupha*

ice

*ch hoo-lyoom-koo*

*chhullunku*

lightning

*ee-lyah-pahl*

*illapa*

rain

*lyeef-lyee*

*lliphlli*

rainy season

*pah-rah*

*pava*

shade

*pah-rai mee-tah*

*paray mita*

snow

*lyahn-t-hoo*

*llanthu*

storm

*ree-tee*

*rit'i*

sun

*lyokh-lyah pah-rah*

*lluqlla para*

sunny

*een-tee*

*inti*

thunder

*roo-p-hah*

*rupha*

warm

*k-habkh-yah*

*qhaqya*

wind

*toom-pah-lyah-tah*

*tumpallata*

windy

*roo-p-hah*

*rupha*

*wai-rah*

*wayra*

*seen-chee wai-rah*

*sinchi wayra*

## GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

cave

*mab-ch'ai*

cliff

*kab-kah*

earthquake

*pah-chah koo-yui*

forest

*mahly-kee mahly-kee*

gap

*k'ekkh-lyoo*

high plateau

*poo-nahl/sahly-kah*

hill

*or-ko-chahl mo-ko*

hot spring

*k'o-nee pooh-yoo*

hot valley

*poon-kah*

lake

*ko-chah*

mountain

*or-ko*

mountain path

*or-ko-pee nvahn*

pass (narrow)

*k'ab-sah*

peak

*or-kohl poon-tahn*

ravine

*wai-k'o*

river

*mab-yoo*

sea

*ko-chah-mab-nah*

snow line

*ree-tee se-ke*

stone/rock

*roo-meel wahn-k'ah*

volcano

*nee-nah p-bokh-chekh*

waterfall

*or-ko p-habkh-chahl p-hou-chee*

## PACHA SUTIKUNA

*mach'ay*

*qaqa*

*pacha kuyu*

*mallki mallki*

*k'ikllu*

*punalsallqa*

*urquchal/muqu*

*q'ani pukyu*

*yunka*

*qucha*

*urqu*

*urqupi nan*

*q'asa*

*urquq puntan*

*wayq'u*

*mayu*

*quehamama*

*rit'i siqi*

*rumi/wank'a*

*nina phuqchiq*

*urqu*

*phaqchal/phawchi*



## FAUNA

What animal is that?

*ee-mah ah-nee-mahl-talikh chai?*

## IMAYMANA ANIMALKUNA

*¿Ima animaltaq chay?*

## Domestic Creatures

alpaca	<i>ahl-pah-kah</i>
cat	<i>mee-seel mee-chee</i>
dog	<i>ahl-kot aly-ko</i>
donkey	<i>ahs-noo</i>
goat	<i>kow-rah</i>
horse	<i>kah-wah-lyoo</i>
guanaco	<i>wah-nah-koo</i>
(like a llama)	
llama	<i>lyah-mah</i>
mule	<i>moo-lah</i>
ox	<i>too-roo</i>
pig	<i>k-hoo-chee</i>
sheep	<i>ook-yah/oo-wee-hah</i>

## Birds

Andean flamingo	<i>pah-tee-wah-nah</i>
Andean songbird	<i>poo-kui poo-kui</i>
condor	<i>koon-toor</i>
wild duck	<i>choo-lyoo mah-yoo</i>
eagle	<i>ahn-kah</i>
falcon/hawk	<i>wah-mahn</i>
hummingbird	<i>(ko-ree) k'en-tee</i>
owl	<i>too-kool/hoo-koo</i>
partridge	<i>yoo-t-hoo/lyoo-t-hoo</i>
rooster	<i>k'ahn-kah</i>
seagull	<i>kely-wah/kyoo-lyah/</i> <i>kely-wai-too</i>
sparrowhawk	<i>ahn-kah/wah-mahn</i>
turtledove	<i>kooty-koo</i>
vulture	<i>soo-we-k'ah-rah</i>
woodpecker	<i>hah-k'abkh-lyoo</i>

## Uywakuna

<i>alpaka</i>
<i>misil/michi</i>
<i>alqutallqu</i>
<i>asnu</i>
<i>kawra</i>
<i>kawallu</i>
<i>wanaku</i>
<i>llama</i>
<i>mula</i>
<i>туру</i>
<i>khuchi</i>
<i>ukyat/wiha</i>

## Pisqukuna

<i>pariwana</i>
<i>pukuy pukuy</i>
<i>kuntur</i>
<i>chullu mayu</i>
<i>anka</i>
<i>waman</i>
<i>(quri) q'inti</i>
<i>tuku/huku</i>
<i>yuthu/lluthu</i>
<i>k'anka</i>
<i>qillwa/qiwella/</i>
<i>qillwayru</i>
<i>anka/waman</i>
<i>kullku</i>
<i>snwig'ara</i>
<i>hak'akllu</i>

## Wildlife

armadillo
bear
deer
fish
fox
frog
game (animals)
leech
lizard
monkey
mountain lion
snake

spider

trout  
turtle  
*ricuña*

(like a llama)

*viscacha* (rodent)  
wildcat  
wild pig

## Insects

bee
butterfly
cockroach
dung beetle
flea
fly
louse/lice
mosquito

## Salqa Animalkuna

<i>keer-keen-choo</i>	<i>kirkinchu</i>
<i>oo-koo-koo</i>	<i>ukuku</i>
<i>tah-roo-kah</i>	<i>taruka</i>
<i>chahly-wah</i>	<i>challwa</i>
<i>ah-tokh</i>	<i>aruq</i>
<i>hahm-p'ah-too</i>	<i>bamp'atu</i>
<i>chah-koo-nah-palikh</i>	<i>chakunapaq</i>
<i>ah-nee-mahl-koo-nah</i>	<i>animalkuna</i>
<i>yah-wah ch'on-kahkh</i>	<i>yawar ch'unqaq</i>
<i>soo-koo-lyoo-kool</i>	<i>sukullukul</i>
<i>kah-rai-wah</i>	<i>qaraywa</i>
<i>koo-see-lyoo</i>	<i>kusillu</i>
<i>poo-mah</i>	<i>puma</i>
<i>mah-ch'abkh-wail</i>	<i>mach'aqway/</i>
<i>ah-mah-roo</i>	<i>amaru</i>
<i>ah-rab-nyah;</i>	<i>arana;</i>
<i>koo-see-koo-see</i>	<i>kusi-kusi</i>
<i>tron-chah</i>	<i>trucha</i>
<i>chah-rab-pah</i>	<i>charapa</i>
<i>wee-k'oo-nyah</i>	<i>wik'uña</i>
<i>wees-k'ab-chah</i>	<i>wisk'acha</i>
<i>os-k-ho-lyoo</i>	<i>usqullu</i>
<i>see-wai-roo</i>	<i>siwayru</i>

## Kuru

<i>lah-chee-wah</i>	<i>lachiwa</i>
<i>peely-peen-too</i>	<i>pillpintu</i>
<i>koo-kah-rab-chah</i>	<i>kukaracha</i>
<i>ah-kah tahm-kah</i>	<i>aka tanqa</i>
<i>pee-kee</i>	<i>piki</i>
<i>ch'oos-pee</i>	<i>ch'uspi</i>
<i>oo-sah/oo-sah-koo-nah</i>	<i>usa/usakura</i>
<i>k-he-te (ch'oos-pee)</i>	<i>qhiti (ch'uspi)</i>

## THE LEGEND OF THE INCAS

At the beginning of time, near Lake Titicaca high in the Peruvian Andes, in a place known as Paqariqtampu, pah·kah·rek·tahm·poo, there appeared four brothers and four sisters, who were all children of the Sun, the highest of deities. The Sun charged these brothers and sisters with teaching humankind the principles of civilization, truth and justice. For this purpose, he gave them a golden staff, with which they were to seek out the ideal site to found an empire. They would know this site when the staff was swallowed up completely by the earth, upon striking the ground.



The brothers and sisters began their search for an empire by first organising the people living around Paqariqtampu into *ayllus*, ai·lyoos, or communities. They taught the people to cultivate the land, weave fibres and build houses; about laws, wars and the religion of the Sun. After this, everyone departed in search of their promised land, and *Manqu Khapaq*, mahn·ko k·hah·pahkh, and *Mama Uqllu*, mah·mah okh·lyo, the principal figures of the divine family, struck the ground every day with the magic staff. Finally, they arrived near a hill called Wanakawri, wah·nah·kow·ree, where, with the first strike, the golden staff disappeared. *Manqu Khapaq* and *Mama Uqllu* decided to establish the city of Qusqu, kos·ko, or 'Cuzco', which became the centre of their empire, Tawantinsuyu, tah·wahn·teen·soo·yoo, meaning 'four parts or regions (of the empire)'.

## FLORA & AGRICULTURE

### Trees, Plants & Flowers

What ... is that?

tree  
plant  
flower

agave (aloe)  
broom (bush)  
cactus

cactus fruit

coca

eucalyptus

medlar

mountain grass

nettle

pine

quingual

(Andean tree)

scrub

thorn/spine

tatora reed

white poplar

wild cherry tree

### Herbs & Crops

beans

cabbage

coriander (*cilantro*)

corn

fava beans

flower

ee·mah ... chai?

sah·ch'ah·tahkh

yoo·rah·tahkh

t'ee·kah·tahkh

pahkh·pah

t'ahn·kahr

k'ahkh·lyahl

ah·nyah·pahm·koo

too·nahs

koo·kah

yoo·kah·leekh·too

wees·wee·roo

ee·ch·hoo

kee·sahl k'oo·rah

pee·noo

keen·wahl

ch'ah·p hrah

kees·kah

t'oo·too·rah

kees·wahl

kah·poo·lee

ahl·weer·hahs

koo·lees

koo·lahn·troo

sah·rah

bah·wahl

t'ee·kahf wati·tah

## MALLKI MALLKIPAS CHAKRA RURUPAS

### Sach'akunapas Yurakunapas

ama ... chay?

sach'ataq

yurataq

t'ikataq

paqpa

t'angar

k'akllal

añapanku

tunas

kuka

yukalipu

wiswiru

ichhu

kisalk'ura

pinu

kinwal

ch'aphra

kiska

t'utura

kiswar

kapuli

### Qurakunapis, Rurukunapis

alwirhas

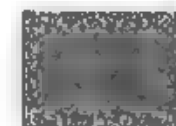
kulis

kulantru

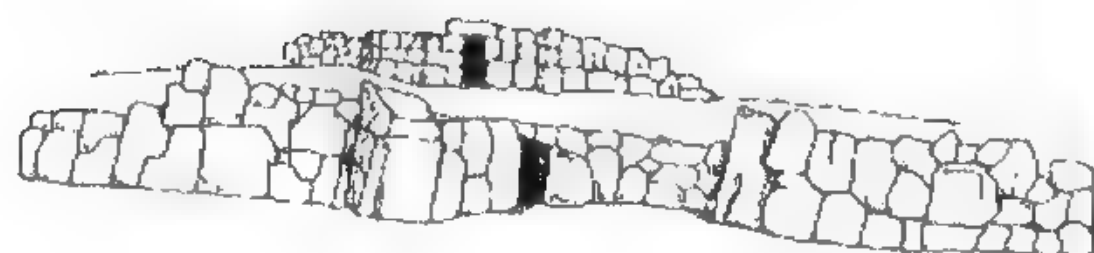
sara

hawas

t'ikalwayta



garlic	<i>ab-hoos</i>	<i>abus</i>
<i>huacatay</i>	<i>wah-kab-tai</i>	<i>wakatay</i>
(aromatic herb)		
<i>kiwicha</i> (grain)	<i>kee-wee-chah</i>	<i>kiwicha</i>
leaf	<i>rah-p-heel/rah-p'ah</i>	<i>raphi/rap'a</i>
lemon tree	<i>lee-moon sab-ch'ah</i>	<i>limun sach'a</i>
lupine	<i>tahr-wee</i>	<i>tarwi</i>
<i>mashua</i> (local tuber)	<i>ab-nyool mabs-wah</i>	<i>añul/maswa</i>
<i>oca</i> (tuber)	<i>o-kah</i>	<i>uqa</i>
onion	<i>see-wee-lyah</i>	<i>siwilla</i>
orange tree	<i>lah-rahm-hah sab-ch'ah</i>	<i>laranha sach'a</i>
orchard	<i>moo-yah</i>	<i>muya</i>
papaya (highland)	<i>pah-pah-yah</i>	<i>papaya</i>
parsley	<i>pee-ree-heel</i>	<i>piribil</i>
peas	<i>ahl-weer-hahs</i>	<i>alwirhas</i>
potatoes	<i>pah-pah</i>	<i>papa</i>
quinoa	<i>kyoo-nah/kyoo-nyah</i>	<i>kiwna/kiwna</i>
tree	<i>mabty-kee</i>	<i>mallki</i>
wheat	<i>tree-yoo</i>	<i>triyu</i>
<i>yacón</i> (tuber)	<i>lyah-kom/lyah-koo</i>	<i>llaqum/yaku</i>



Use Quechua for building a rapport with market vendors.

## LOOKING FOR ...

Where's a/the  
nearest ...?

bank  
market  
music shop  
pharmacy  
shoe shop  
shop

*mai-pee-tahkh ... kahn?*

*kol-ke wab-see*  
*k-hab-too*  
*moon-see-kah teen-dah*  
*lahm-pee-yokh wab-see*  
*sah-pah-too teen-dah*  
*teen-dah*

## ... MASKHAY

*¿Maypitaq ... kan?*

*qulqi wasi*  
*ghatu*  
*musika tinda*  
*hampiyuq wasi*  
*sapatu tinda*  
*tinda*

Where can I  
buy (a) ...?

book  
clothes  
handicrafts

*mai-pee-tahkh ...*  
*rahm-tee-rui-mahn?*

*lyoo-roo-koo-nah-tah*  
*p'ah-chah-koo-nah-tah*  
*ahr-tee-sah-nee-yah-*  
*koo-nah-tah*  
*too-kui reek-ch'ahkh*  
*ce-mai-mah-nah-koo-*  
*nah-tah*

*¿Maypitaq ...*  
*rantiyquyman?*

*liwrुकunata*  
*p'achakunata*  
*artisanিয়াকunata*  
  
*tukuy rikch'aq*  
*imaymanakunata*

Where can I get a haircut?

*mai-pee-tahkh chook-chah-tah*  
*roo-too-chee-koo-rui-mahn?*

*¿Maypitaq chukchayta*  
*rutuchikurquyman?*

## MAKING A PURCHASE

I'd like to buy ...

*...-tah rahm-tee-tahn*  
*moo-nai-mahn*

I'm just looking.

*k-hah-mai-lyahn*  
*k-hah-wah-shah-nee*

Can you write down the price?

*chah-noon-tah*  
*kel-kahn-kee-mahn-choo?*

*...-ta rantiytan*  
*munayman.*

*Qhawayllan*  
*qhawashani.*

*¿Chaninta*  
*qilqankimanchu?*

Can I look at it?

k bah-wai-kui-mahn-choo?

Do you have any others?

bokh-koo-nah

kah-poo-soon-kee-choo?

I don't like it.

mah-nahn kai-tah

moo-nah-nee-choo

OK, I'll buy it.

ah-lyeen-mee chai-tah

ah-pah-koo-sahkh/

rahn-tee-sahkh

How much is it all together?

hai-k'ahn lyoo-noon-koo?

Could I have a receipt please?

ree-see-woo-tah

ko-wahn-kee-mahn-choo?

I want to exchange this.

kai-tah kahm-bee-yai-tah

moo-nah-nee

It's faulty.

mah-nahn kai ah-lyeen-choo

I'd like my money back.

kol-kee-tah koo-tee-chee-poo-wai

¿Qhawaykuymanchu?

¿Huqkuna

kapusunkichu?

Manan kayta

munanichu.

Allinmi, chayta

apakusaq/rantisaq.

¿Hayk'an lliwminku?

¿Risiwuta

quwankimanchu?

Kayta kambiyayta

munani.

Manan kay allinchi.

Qulqiyta kutichipuway.

### THEY MAY SAY ...

yow (tai-tah reen-goo; mah-mah reen-gah)!

Listen (Sir/Madam)!

ee-mah-lyah-fah-pahs rahn-tee-wai, tai-tai/mah-mai

Please buy something from me, Sir/Madam.

hai-k'ah-tahn moo-nahn-kee?

How much/many do you want?

chah-neen-tah pce-see-yah-chee-sahkh ree-kee

I'll lower the price for you.

## BARGAINING

Bargaining is a widespread practice in Latin America, especially in Peru. You can bargain for just about anything, except perhaps your bill at a fine restaurant or the cost of something at a department store. You'll definitely be expected to bargain with street or market sellers.

How much is this?

hai-k'ah-tahkh chai?

Really?

che-kahkh-choo?

The price is too high.

seem-chee chah-nee-yokh-mee chai

It's too much for me.

mah-nahn kol-kay

ai-pah-wahn-choo

Can you lower the price?

chah-neen-tah

pce-see-yah-cheen-kee-mahn-choo/

oo-rai-kah-cheen-kee-mahn-choo?

Do you have something cheaper?

mah-nah ahn-chah chah-nee-yokh

ee-mah-lyai-kee-pahs

kah-poo-soon-kee-choo?

Is that your final price?

chai-choo chah-neen ree-kee?

I'll give you ...

...-tah koy-koo-sai-kee

## CHANINTA PISIYACHIIY

Bargaining is a widespread practice in Latin America, especially in Peru. You can bargain for just about anything, except perhaps your bill at a fine restaurant or the cost of something at a department store. You'll definitely be expected to bargain with street or market sellers.

¿Hayk'ataq chay?

¿Chugaqchu?

Sinchi chaniyuqmi chay.

Manan qulqiy

aypawanchu.

¿Chaninta

pisiyachinkimanchu/

uraykachinkimanchu?

¿Mana ancha chaniyuq

imallaykipas

kapusunkichu?

¿Chaychu chanin riki?

...-ta quykusayki.

## SOUVENIRS

baskets

ai-sah-nah-koo-nah/

p'ookh-too-koo-nah/

kah-nahs-tah-koo-nah

handicrafts

ahr-tee-sah-nee-yah-koo-nah

jewellery

ee-lyah/oo-mee-nyah

## IMAYMANAKUNA RANTINAPAQ

aysanakuna/

p'uktukuna/

kanastakuna

artisanayakuna

illalumiña

mas ks	oo-yah-tee-koo-nah
musical instruments	moo-see-kah
pottery	wah-kah-chee-nah-koo-nah
shell souvenirs	rahkh-cheet k'ahkh-rah
	ch'oo-roo-mahn-tah
	roo-wahs-kah
	ee-mah-mai-nah-koo-nah
tape-stries	te-ke-koo-nah
wood carvings	k'oo-lyoo-mahn-tah
	roo-wahs-kah
	reekh-ch'ay
woven textiles	ah-wai-koo-nah

## CLOTHING

bag	wah-yah-kah
belt (Andean)	choom-pee
blanket	kah-tahl choo-seel
boots	boo-tahs
cap (Andean)	ch'oo-lyoo
dress	p'ah-chah
handbag	ch'oo-pah
hat	soom-ree-roo
jackeet	sah-koo
jeans	pahn-tah-loon
jumper (sweater)	choom-pah
poncho	poon-choo
purse	ch'oo-pah
scarf	chah-lee-nah
shawl	lyeeh-lyah
shirt	kah-mee-sah
shoes	sah-pah-too-koo-nah
skirt	poo-lyee-rah
socks	mee-dyais
T-shirt	oon-k-hoo/
	kah-mee-see-tah

uyatikuna
musika
waqachinakuna
raqchi/k'akra
ch'urumanta
ruwasqa
imamaynakuna
t'iqikuna
k'ullumanta
ruwasqa
rikch'ay
awaykuna

## P'ACHA

wayaga
chumpi
gatalchusil
butas
ch'ullu
p'acha
ch'uspa
sumriru
saku
pantalun
chumpa
punchu
ch'uspa
chalina
lliklla
kamisa
sapatukuna
pullira
midyas
unkhu/
kamisita

Can I try it on?	choo-rah-kui-koo-mahn-choo	¿Churakuykumanchu chayta?
It doesn't fit.	mah-nahn sah-yai-nee-choo	Manan sayayniychu.
It's too ...	kai-kah ...-meel-n	Kayga ...-mil-n.
big	bah-toon	batun
large	seen-chee bah-toon	sinchi batun
long	wahs-k'ah	wask'a
small	boo-chui	huchuy
short	teen-kool tahkh-sah	tinkultaksa
tight	k'ees-kee	k'iski

## MATERIALS

bamboo	to-ko-rol so-kos
bone	too-lyoo
ceramic	rahkh-cheet k'ahkh-rah
clay	lyahn-k'ee/lyeen-k'ee
cotton	oot-k-hoo
handmade	mah-kee-wahn
	roo-wahs-kah
	lyee-kah/ah-wah
fabric	kes-pee
glass	ko-ree
gold	wahkh-rah
horn	kah-rah
leather	ahn-tahl tee-tee
metal	plahs-tee-koo
plastic	so-kos/k'oor-koor
reed	kol-ke
silver	ah-see-roo
stainless steel	roo-mee
stone	ee-ch-hoo
straw	k'ai-too
thread	k'oo-lyoo
wood	meely-mah/meely-wah
wool	

## IMATAPAS RUWANAPAQ

tuquru/suqus
vullu
raqchi/k'akra
llank'i/llink'i
utku
makiwan
ruwasqa
llikallawa
qispi
quri
wagra
qara
anta/titi
plastiku
suqus/k'urkur
qulqi
asiru
rumi
ichhu
q'ayru
k'ullu
millma/millwa

## COLOURS

black	<i>yah-nah</i>
blue	<i>ahn-kahstah-sool</i>
brown	<i>ch'oom-pee</i>
colour	<i>lyeen-p'ee/kan-loot/</i> <i>tooly-pee</i>
green	<i>k'o-mer</i>
grey	<i>a kel ch'eh-cheet-tee-tee</i>
orange	<i>wee-lah-pee</i>
pink	<i>pahn-tee/</i> <i>lyahn-k hah poo-kah</i>
purple	<i>koo-lyee/moo-rah-roo</i>
red	<i>poo-kah</i>
white	<i>yoo-rahkh</i>
yellow	<i>k'e-lyoo</i>

## LLIMP'IKUNA

<i>yana</i>
<i>anqastasul</i>
<i>ch'umpi</i>
<i>llimp'ikultur/</i>
<i>tullpi</i>
<i>q'umir</i>
<i>uqilch'iqchiliti</i>
<i>wilapi</i>
<i>panti/</i>
<i>llanqha puka</i>
<i>kullimuraru</i>
<i>puka</i>
<i>yuraq</i>
<i>q'illu</i>

## WOOLLY LOGIC

In the Andes, several wool-producing animals have been domesticated and are clipped for their wool. These include alpacas (*alpaka*, *ahl-pah-kah*), guanacos (*wanaku*, *wah-nah-koo*), sheep (*ukya/uwiha*, *ook-yah/oo-wee-hah*) and llamas (*llama*, *lyah-mah*). The alpaca-like vicuña (*wik'uña*, *wee-k'oo-nyah*), an undomesticated species, was once hunted for its wool, but it's now considered endangered. No matter what its source, the word for wool in Quechua is *millma*, *meely-mah*, or its variant, *millwa*, *meely-wah*.

Wool can be used to make a range of clothing and accessories which traditionally exhibit a variety of regional motifs (*pallay*, *pah-lyai*). Common designs include coca and potato flowers, llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, mountains, cacti, the Inca figure, masks, patterns of multi-coloured lines, birds, and silhouettes of towns and people working or socialising.

## TOILETRIES

comb	<i>nyahkh-ch'ah</i>
razor	<i>soon-k-hah roo-too-nah/</i> <i>k'ee-soo-nah</i>
shampoo	<i>chahm-poo</i>
soap	<i>hah-woon</i>
tissues	<i>sen-kah pee-chah-nah</i>
toothbrush	<i>kee-roo k-he-too-nah</i>

## SUMAQYACHIQKUNA

<i>ñaqch'a</i>
<i>sunkha rutunaf</i>
<i>k'isuna</i>
<i>champu</i>
<i>hawun</i>
<i>sinqa pichana</i>
<i>kiru qhituna</i>

## FOR THE BABY

baby powder	<i>wah-wah-pahkh tabl-koo</i>
bib	<i>bah-bee-roo</i>
bottle	<i>bee-bee-roon</i>
nappies/diapers	<i>ah-kah-wah-rah/</i> <i>wahl-t'ah-nah</i>
dummy/pacifier	<i>nyoo-nyoo-nah</i>
teat	<i>nyoo-nyoo</i>

## WAWACHAPAQ

<i>wawapaq talku</i>
<i>babiru</i>
<i>bibirun</i>
<i>akawarat</i>
<i>walt'ana</i>
<i>ñuñuna</i>
<i>ñuñu</i>

## SMOKING

Smoking is much more common among men than women; traditionally, it's unacceptable for women to smoke. As times have changed, some women have taken it up, especially the *hampiq*, *bahm-pek*, or folk healers. You should ask if it's OK to light up when in close proximity to others.

## PITAY

Do you sell cigarettes here?

*see-yah-roo-koo-nah-tah*  
*been-deen-kee-choo?*

*¿Siyarukunata*  
*bindinkichu?*

Do you smoke?

*pee-tahn-kee-choo kahn?*

*¿Pitankichu qan?*

Do you have a light?

*foas-poo-rui-kee kahn-choo?*

*¿Phuspuruyki kanchu?*

Do you mind if I smoke?

*pee-tai-mahn-choo kai-pee?*

*¿Pitaymanchu kaypi?*

Please don't smoke.

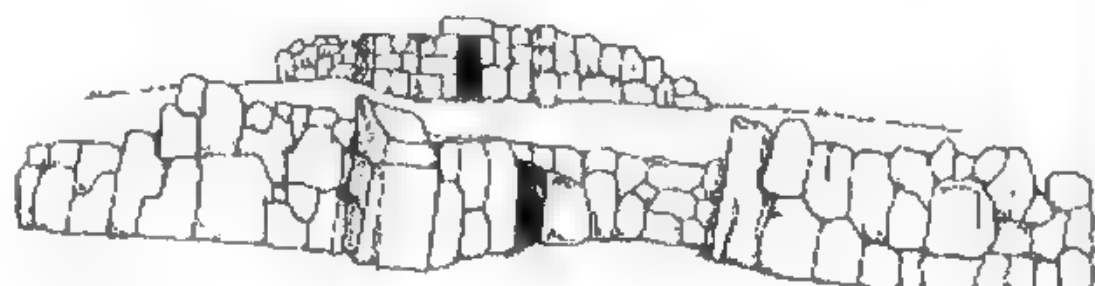
*ah-lyee-choo ah-mah pee-tai-choo*

*Allichu ama pitaychu.*

cigarettes	see-yah-too	siyaru
cigars	bab-toon ch'oom-pee	batun ch'umpi
lighter	see-yah-too	siyaru
matches	nee-nah rah-tah-bee-nah;	nina ratachina;
tobacco	k'ahn-chah-bee-nah	k'anchachina
	loos-poo-too	phuspuu
	tah-wah-koo	tawaku

## SIZES & COMPARISONS SAYAYKUNAPAS TINKUCHIKUYKUNAPAS

a little bit	pee-see-lyah-tah/	pisillatal
	toom-pah-lyah-tah	tumpallata
also	...pees/-pahs	...-pis/-pas
big	bab-toon	batun
enough	chai-lyah-nyah	chayllaña
heavy	lyah-sahkh	llasaq
light	ch-bab-lyah	chhalla
little (amount)	pee-see/toom-pah	pisitumpa
many	ahs-k hah/ch-bee-kah	askhachhika
more	ahs-wahn	aswan
small	hoo chui	huchuy
too much/	ahs-k-bah ahs-k-bah;	askha askha;
many	ch-bee-kah ch-bee-kah	chhika chhika



A great variety of dishes and cuisine is available throughout the Andes. In most restaurants, staff will speak Spanish, so Quechua will be more useful for visits to local markets, fairs, festivals and small restaurants.

## THROUGH THE DAY P'UNCHAYNINTIN

Since rural Andeans rise with the sun, breakfast may be as early as five or six o'clock in the morning. Lunch, the biggest meal of the day, is at midday, while dinner is around six in the evening. Bedtime is generally at nightfall. This routine varies for festivals and holidays, when everyone has a chance to party.

breakfast	mah-tee; no-noo k'o-nyee	mati; unu q'uni
lunch	ahl-moo-sail mee-k-hui	almusay/mikhuy
dinner	too-tah mee-k-hui; see-nah	tuta mikhuy; sina



## SPECIAL DIETS QHALI KAYPAQ MIKHUYKUNA

Meat is an integral part of the Andean diet, even though it may be served in small quantities. You won't find vegetarian meals in small rural restaurants or when staying at someone's home.

Does this dish have meat in it?

ai-chah-yokh-choo kai  
mee-k-hoo-nah?

¿Aychayuqchu kay  
mikhuna?

Can I get this without meat?

mah-nah ai-chah-yokh-tah  
kah-rai-koo-wahn-kee-mahn-choo  
kat-tah?

¿Mana aychayuqta  
qaraykuwankimanchu  
kayta?

I don't eat meat.

*mab-nahn ai-chah-tah  
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo*

*Manan aychuta  
mikhunichu.*

I don't eat chicken or fish.

*mab-nahn wabhy-pah ai-chah-tah,  
chahly-wah ai-chah-tah  
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo*

*Manan wallpa aychuta,  
challwa aychata  
mikhunichu.*

I can't eat dairy products.

*mab-nah lee-chee-mahn-tah  
roo-wahs-kah  
mee-k-hui-koo-nah-tah  
mee-k-bui-tah ah-tee-nee-choo*

*Manan lichimanta  
ruwasqa  
mikhuykunata  
mikhuyta atinichu.*

Does it contain egg?

*roon-too-yobkh-choo kai-kah?*

*¿Runtryuqchu kayqa?*

I'm allergic to (peanuts).

*mab-nahn (mab-nee)-tah  
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo.  
ah-leer-bee-koon kah-nee*

*Manan (mani)-ta  
mikhunichu.  
Alirbikun kani.*

## EATING OUT

## MIKHUNA WASIPIPAS KARPAPIPAS MIKHUY

Eating out in rural areas means eating communally outdoors during festivals, fairs or Sunday market days. Local dishes are easily found in *chicherías*, or *chicha* bars – *aqha wasikuna*, *ab-khah wah-see-koo-nah* – and *picanterías*, inexpensive restaurants specialising in spicy dishes. For particularly spicy food, try dishes labelled *arequipeña*, 'Arequipa style', or *a la criolla*, 'Creole style'.

Is there anything to eat?

*kahn-choo ee-mah-lyah-pahs  
mee-k-hoo-nah-pahkh?*

*¿Kanchu imallapas  
mikhunapaq?*

Yes, there is.

*ah-ree, kahn-mee*

*Arí, kanmi.*

No, there isn't.

*mab-nahn kahn-choo*

*Manan kanchu.*

Could you recommend something?

*ee-mah-tah-tahkh  
mee-k-hoo-ru-mahn?*

*¿Imatataq  
mikhurquyman?*

Is there any salad?

*een-sah-lah-dah kahn-choo?*

*¿Insalada kanchu?*

I'll have what they're having.

*pai-koo-nah  
mee-k-hoo-shahn-koo-tah  
no-kah-pahs moo-nah-nee*

*Paykuna  
mikhushankuta  
nuqapas munani.*

What's in that dish?

*ee-mah-yobkh-mee chai  
mee-k-hoo-nah?*

*¿Imayuqmi chay  
mikhuna?*



## COMPLIMENTS TO THE CHEF

I love this dish.

*kai mee-k-hoo-nah-tah  
ahn-chah-tah moo-nah-nee*

*Kay mikhunata  
anchata munani.*

I'm satisfied/full.

*sahkh-sahs-kah kah-nee*

*Saksasqa kani.*

We love the local cuisine.

*kai lyahkh-tah-pee  
mee-k-hoo-nah-tah  
seen-chee-tah moo-nah-koo*

*Kay llaqtapi  
mikhunata  
sinchita munayku.*

That was delicious!

*soo mahkh mee-k-hoo-nah!*

*¡Sumaq mikhuna!*

You're an excellent cook.

*koo-sah wai-k'okh-mee  
kahn-kee*

*Kusa wayk'uqmi  
kanki.*

I want cold/hot water please.

ah-lyee-choo chee-reef k'o-nyee

oo-noo-tah moo-nah-nee

May I have some more please?

ah-lyee-choo

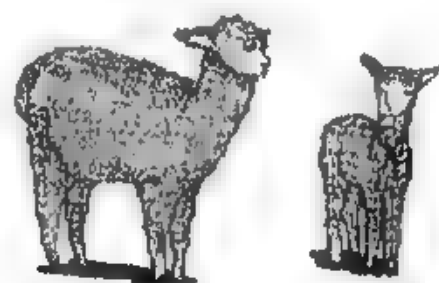
yah-pah-yoo-wahn-kee-mahn

*Allichu chirilq'uni*

*unuta munani.*

*Allichu*

*yapayuwankiman.*



Please give  
me a/an/the ...

ashtray

bill

cup

fork

knife

plate

pot

spoon

water

ah-lyee-choo ...-tah

ko-wai

oosh-pah choo-nah-nah

kween-tah

sui-k'ool

chui-k'oo-chah/

poo-koo

tee-ner-roor

koo-chee-lyoo

p'oo-kool/p'oo-koo-chah

mahn-kah

koo-chah-rah

oo-noof/yah-koo

*Allichu ...-ta*

*quway.*

*ushpa churana*

*kwinta*

*suyk'ul*

*chuyk'uchal*

*puku*

*tinirur*

*kuchillu*

*p'ukul/p'ukucha*

*manka*

*kuchara*

*unulyaku*

to boil

boiled

bread (stale)

clean (things)

clean (water)

cold

to cook

cooked

t'eem-poo-chee

t'eem-poo-kah

choo-choo t'ahn-tah

leem-pee-yool/lui-loo

ch'oo-yah

chee-tee

wai-k'ui

chah-yahs-kah

*t'impuchry*

*t'impusqa*

*chuchu t'anta*

*limpiyulluytu*

*ch'uya*

*chiri*

*wayk'uy*

*chayasqa*

dirty

fresh (vegetables)

greasy/fatty

to heat

hot (temperature)

increase/addition

meat

raw

to salt

salty

sour

spicy

stale/spoiled

sweet

to sweeten

tart

to taste

thick

watery

*k-be-lyeelk hahr-kah*

*lyan-lyah*

*wee-rah-sah-pah*

*k'o-nyee-chee*

*k'o-nyee*

*yah-pah*

*(see-k'ah) ai-chah*

*hahn-kool chah-wah*

*kah-chee-chai*

*kah-chee-sah-pah*

*p'os-ko*

*bab-yah*

*mah-k'ah*

*mees-k'ee*

*mees-k'ee-chee*

*k-babkh-teel lyo-ke*

*mah-lyee*

*t-bab-kah*

*yah-koo-sah-pah*

*qhillikbarka*

*llanlla*

*wirasapa*

*q'unichiy*

*q'uni*

*yapa*

*(siq'a) aycha*

*hankulchawa*

*kachichay*

*kachisapa*

*p'usqu*

*baya*

*maq'a*

*misk'i*

*misk'ichiy*

*qbaqtulluqi*

*mallyi*

*thaka*

*yakusapa*

## ANDEAN COOK OUTS

In many rural regions, midday meals for special occasions and celebrations are still prepared in a cooking pit, or *pachamanka*, pah-chah-mahn-kah. A hole is dug and a small 'house' of stones constructed over it. A fire is built inside the 'house', heating the stones until they're white-hot, at which point they're tumbled into the hole. Meats, tubers, vegetables, tamales (meat parcels), grains and herbs are sandwiched between the layers of hot rock. Finally, the oven is sealed shut with herbs and large leaves to keep soil from falling through into the food, and covered with earth to seal in the heat until it's cooked to perfection. Meals are served sitting in a circle on the ground and are eaten as finger food.

## ANDEAN STAPLE DISHES

These are typical dishes that tend to be served every day, with little variation. Each region has its specialities but some dishes are common throughout the Andes:

*chokh·lyo wai·k'oo*

corn on the cob – available from March through to May, it's boiled and served with a kind of unripened cheese

*choo·pee*

soup made from a variety of regional ingredients

*ch'oo·nyoo*

dried potatoes, *ch'arki*, *ch'ahr·kee*, and dried meat – similar to jerky – prepared with aromatic herbs

*hah·k'oo/mahch·kah*

a flour made of any of a variety of grains (wheat, barley, quinoa or *cañihua*; or dried beans or peas)

*hahn·k'ah/hahn·kah/*

*kahn·chah*

popcorn made from large kernels and served with a dry, cheddar-like cheese. The corn is toasted – or 'popped' – inside a *k'allana*, *k'ah·lyah·nah*, a low, open clay pot, and is put inside a clay oven known as a *q'uncha*, *k'on·chah*, or *tullpa*, *tooly·pah*.

*moo·tee*

dried corn kernels, boiled. A part of every corn harvest is set aside for drying, to be added to soup or ground into flour.

*oo·choo koo·tah*

hot pepper paste, that accompanies varieties of tuber

*p·hoos·poo/poos·poo*

dried beans (though can be fresh in season) reconstituted by boiling. All boiled foods are prepared in a clay pot known as a *manka*, *mahn·kah*

## LLAQTANCHISPA MIKHUNAN

*chuqllu wayk'u*

*chupi*

*ch'uñu*

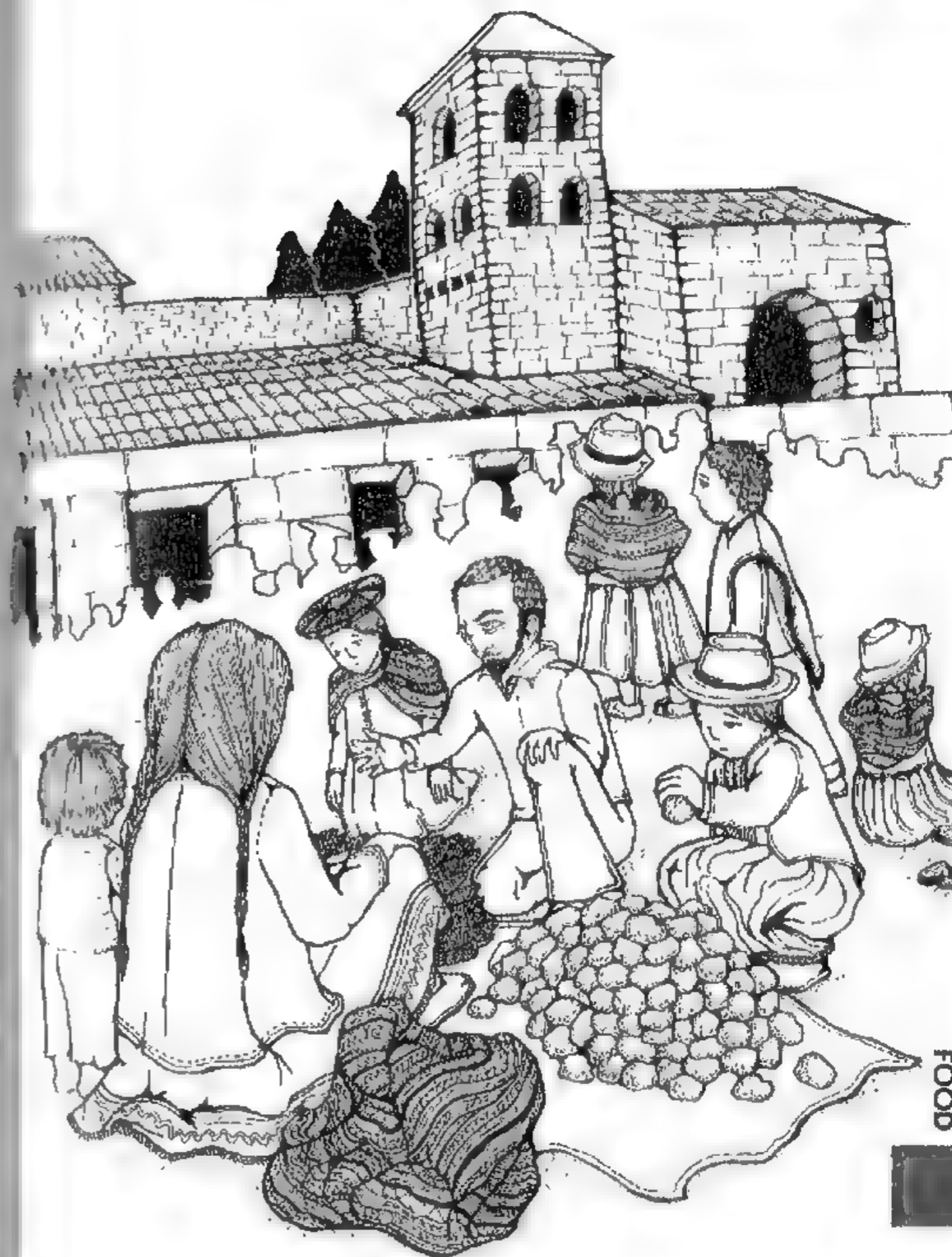
*hak'u/machka*

*hank'a/hamka/kamcha*

*mut'i*

*uchu kuta*

*phuspu/puspu*



REGIONAL  
SPECIALITIESWAKIN LLAQTAKUNAQ  
MIKHUNAN

Note the Spanish influence in the names of many dishes.

## Argentina

*em·pah·nah·dahs* *empanadas* (Spanish)  
puff pastries filled with minced meat and spices and other ingredients served with *ruqru*, *rokh·roo*, a stew

## Bolivia

*ch'oo nyoo* *ch'uñu*  
freeze-dried potatoes, soaked overnight and then boiled to accompany main dishes

*em·pah·nah·dahs* *empanadas salteñas* (Spanish)  
*sahl·te·nyahs*

a type of meat pie

*hahly·pah·wai·kah* *hallpawayka*  
sauce made from tomatoes, fresh peppers and herbs

*pe·kah·nah* *pecana* (Spanish)  
traditional Christmas dish of beef or veal cooked in wine and herbs

*pee·ke mah·cho* *pique macho* (Spanish)  
beef grilled with hot peppers, chopped potatoes and onions and served with fried potatoes and gravy, or with *sagta de pollo*

*sahkh·tah de po·lyo* *sagta de pollo*  
chicken stew with peppers and onions

*seel·pah·cho* *silpancho cochabambino*  
*co·chah·bahm·bee·no*  
meat and egg dish covered with hot sauce

*teem·poo* *timpu*

lamb stew

*troo·chah* *trucha*

trout, a Lake Titicaca speciality

*toon·tah* *tunta*

a type of freeze-dried potato, paler than the *ch'uñu*

## Colombia

*hoo·meen·t'ah* *humint'a*  
pork, vegetable and rice tamale, wrapped in banana leaves and steamed

*ko·wee* *quwi*  
grilled guinea pig

## Ecuador

*cahl·do de pah·tahs* *caldo de patas* (Spanish)  
soup made with cow hooves

*se·vee·che de cah·mah·ron* *ceviche de camarón*  
a type of shrimp cocktail (Spanish)

*free·tah·dah* *fritada* (Spanish)  
small pieces of fried pork, served with *muti*, fried bananas, potatoes and hot peppers

*lyah·peen·gah·choo* *llapingachu*  
potato-based dish, like a potato pancake

*lo·cro de pah·pah* *locro de papa*  
potato and cheese soup

*po·lyo seen po·lyo* *pollo sin pollo* (Spanish)  
'chicken without chicken', a vegetarian dish common to Quito, Otavalo and Baños

*se·co de chee·vo* *seco de chivo* (Spanish)  
goat stew served with rice

## Peru

## Ancash

*hah·kah chahs·kee* *haka chaski*

guinea pig soup

*pah·pah chahs·kee* *papa chaski*

potato soup made with milk and cottage cheese

*pe·cahn cahl·do* *pecán caldo* (Spanish)

lamb's head broth

*roo·roo hee·lyee* *ruru hilli*

fruit punch made with local seasonal fruits

*wahly-pah chahs-kee*      *wallpa chaski*  
 chicken broth with peanuts and almonds  
*yoo-kah shoo-pee*      *yuka shupi*  
 low-fat soup served the morning after a late night

**Arequipa**

*choo-pee de cah-mah-ro-nes*      *chupi de camarones*  
 prawn soup

*pahn-kah oo-choo*      *panka uchu*  
 a special form of the ever-present ground hot pepper  
*ro-co-to re-lye-no*      *rocoto relleno* (Spanish)  
 a variety of stuffed hot peppers

**Ayacucho**

*ah-roo-woo*      *aruwu*  
 meat stew (most often pork)  
*chee-chah-roo*      *chicharu*  
 fried shredded pork and potatoes  
*kahn-kah*      *kanka*  
 roast beef sauteed with onions, garlic, hot peppers  
 and spices

*moon-doon-goo*      *mundungu*  
 thick, rich soup made with beef, lamb or pork, usually  
 including the tripe

*pah-tah-chee*      *patachi*  
 thick soup made with barley and bacon

*poo-chee-roo/teem-poo*      *puchiru/timpu*  
 thick soup of varying meats, tubers, legumes and rice

*poo-kah pee-kahn-tee*      *puka pikanti*  
 spicy stew based on potatoes, sugar beets and  
 peanuts, usually served on rice

*ka-wee kahn-kah*      *quwi kanka*  
 fried guinea pig

**Cuzco**

*chee-ree oo-choo*      *chiri uchu*  
 a spicy dish of fried meat and hot peppers, especially  
 popular during the Corpus Christi festival

*lo-mo*      *lomo* (Spanish)  
 fried beef prepared with onions, tomatoes, rice,  
 potatoes, and a unique blend of seasonings

*pah-ko-chah/*      *paqucha/*  
*ahl-pah-kah ai-chah*      *alpaka aycha*  
 alpaca meat

*pe-pyahn de kui*      *pepián de cuy* (Spanish)  
 fried rabbit or guinea pig served with rice and/or  
 boiled potatoes

*poo-chee-roo/teem-poo*      *puchiru/timpu*  
 soup of steak, lamb's head, bacon and raisins, often  
 including cabbage, potatoes, chickpeas and rice

*troo-chah*      *trucha*  
 trout

**Puno**

*kahn-kah-choo*      *kankachu*  
 roast suckling pig, veal or lamb, prepared with hot  
 peppers, ground spices, white wine, lemon, garlic, oil  
 and pureed papaya

*kah-rah-chee teem-poo*      *karachi timpu*  
 thick fish stew made with *karachi*, *kah-rah-chee*  
 (a fish from Lake Titicaca), *muña*, *moo-nyah* (an  
 aromatic herb), *ch'uñu*, *ch'oo-nyoo*, garlic, onion  
 and hot peppers

*ke-so oo-mah-chah*      *queso umacha*  
 stew made with hot peppers, farmers' cheese, diced  
 onion, milk and eggs, served over boiled potatoes

## AT THE MARKET

Where can I find the ...?

mai-pee-tahkh ... kahn?

I want to buy some ...

...tah rahn-tee-tah moo-nah-nee

## QHATUPI

;Maypitaq ... kan?

...-ta rantiyta munani.

## Meat &amp; Poultry

beef  
chicken  
dried meat/jerky  
duck  
eggs  
fat/grease  
goat  
guinea pig  
lamb  
llama  
meat  
partridge  
  
pork  
pork rind  
rabbit  
ribs  
tripe  
turkey

## Imaymana Aychakuna

wah-kah ai-chah  
wahly-pah ai-cha  
ch'ahr-kee  
pah-too ai-chah  
roon-too  
wee-rah  
kab-brah ai-chah  
ko-wee ai-chah  
oo-wee-hah ai-chah  
lyah-mah ai-chah  
ai-chah  
lyoo-t-hool  
yoo-too ai-chah  
k-hoo-chee ai-chah  
k-hoo-chee kah-rah  
ko-wee ai-chah  
wahkh-tah ai-chah  
ch'oon-chool  
pah-woo ai-chah

waka aycha  
wallpa aycha  
ch'arki  
patu aycha  
runtu  
wira  
kabra aycha  
quwi aycha  
uwih aycha  
llama aycha  
aycha  
lluthul  
yutu aycha  
khuchi aycha  
khuchi qaran  
quwi aycha  
waqta aycha  
ch'unchul  
pawu aycha

## Vegetables

cabbage  
capsicum  
carrot  
corn kernels  
corn (on the cob)  
fava beans  
garlic  
hot pepper  
lettuce

## Mikhuna Qurakuna

koo-lees  
pee-meen-tah  
sah-noor-yah  
wee-nyah-poo  
chokh-lyo ee-lyah-koo  
bah-wahs  
ah-hoos  
ro-ko-to/oo-choo  
lee-choo-gah

kulis  
piminta  
sanurya  
winapu  
chuqllu illaku  
hawas  
abus  
rugutuluchu  
lichuga

onions (spring)  
peas  
potato  
pumpkin  
tomato

see-wee-lyah  
ahl-weer-hahs  
pah-pah  
sah-pah-lyoo  
too-mah-tec

siwilla  
ahwirhas  
papa  
sapallu  
tumati

## THE DIVINE POTATO

Andean legend relates that when the first Inca ruler Manqu Khapaq and his consort Mama Uqllu emerged from Lake Titicaca to found their empire, the first thing their god, Wiraqucha, wee-rah-ko-chah, did was to teach them to plant potato fields.

Andeans name new potato varieties in creative ways to reflect their shape, flavour and texture. The popular yellow potato is known as *runtu papa*, *roon-too pah-pah*: *runtu* is the Quechua word for 'egg', and this potato has similar qualities to a hard-boiled egg. Other names are equally evocative, such as the *yana ñawi*, *yah-nah nyah-wee*, or 'black-eyed potato', and the *q'uyu tawna*, *k'o-yoo tow-nah*, or 'purple walking cane'. There are nearly 4000 varieties of potato to be found in its place of origin, the Andes.

## Pulses, Grains &amp; Legumes

barley  
bread  
cañihua  
dried beans  
flour  
kiwicha  
maize (dried corn)  
quinoa  
red and black bean  
rice  
turnip (wild)  
wheat

see-wah-rah  
t'ahn-tah  
kah-nyee-wah  
poo-roo-too  
bah-k'o  
kee-wee-chah  
sah-rah  
kyoo-nyah/kyoo-nah  
wai-roo-roo  
ah-roos  
yoo-yoo  
tree-yoo

## Ch'aki Rurukuna

siwara  
t'anta  
qañiwa  
purutu  
hak'u  
kiwicha  
sara  
kiwñalkiwna  
wayruru  
arus  
yuyu  
triyu

# Fruit

apple	mahn-sah-nah
avocado	pahl-tah
banana	lah-tah-noos
fruit	roo-roo
medlar (like crabapple)	neey-pee-roos/
orange	wees-wee-roos
peach	lah-rub-hah
sour cherry	doo-rub-noo
tumbo fruit	kah-poo-leelreen-dahs
	teen-teen

# Ruru

manzana
palta
latanus
ruru
nispirus/
wiswirus
laranha
durasnu
kapulitrindas
tintin



# Dairy Products

butter	mahn-tee-kee-lyah
cheese	kee-soo
milk	lee-chee

# Lichimanta Mikhuykuna

mantikilla
kisu
lichi

# Spices & Condiments

chillies/hot pepper	oo-choo
cinnamon	kah-nee-lah
coriander (cilantro)	koo-lahn-troo
garlic	ah-hoos
honey	lah-chee-wah/
	ah-nyah-kah
	wah-kah-tai

huacatay  
(aromatic herb)

oil	ah-see-tee
parsley	pee-ree-heel
pepper	pee-meen-tah
salt	kah-chee
sauce (of tomato and hot pepper)	oo-choo koo-tah

sugar	mees-k'ee/ah-soo-kah/
-------	-----------------------

# Misk'ipakuna

uchu
kanila
kulantru
ahus
luchiwal
añaka
wakatay

asiti
pirihil
piminta
kachi
uchu kuta

misk'i/asukar
---------------

# DRINKS

# Nonalcoholic

Every region has its typical fruit juices such as the *likwarus*, leek-wah-roos, 'fruit shakes', of Bolivia, widely available in cities. Soft drinks are rare but not impossible to find in rural areas, particularly during festivals and fairs. They're considered a great luxury for the highlanders, who usually drink herbal tea. One variety is *chicha* (*aqhalaha*, *ah-k-hah/ah-hah*, in Quechua) made from quinoa instead of corn.

<i>chicha morada</i> (made from purple corn)	<i>koo-lyee ah-k-hah/ah-hah</i>	<i>kulli aqhalaha</i>
----------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------

coca leaf tea	<i>koo-kah mah-tee</i>	<i>kuka mati</i>
coffee	<i>kab-see</i>	<i>kaphiy</i>
cold water	<i>chee-tee oo-nool/yah-koo</i>	<i>chiri unu/yaku</i>
corn tea (Bolivian)	<i>ah-pee</i>	<i>api</i>
(in Peru, <i>api</i> is purple cornstarch pudding)		

herbal tea	<i>ko-rah oo-noo</i>	<i>qura unu</i>
hot water	<i>k'o-nyee oo-nool/yah-koo</i>	<i>q'uni unu/yaku</i>
juice	<i>bee-lyee</i>	<i>hilli</i>
lemonade	<i>lee-moo-nah-rah</i>	<i>limunara</i>
mineral water	<i>woo-tee-lyah-pee oo-noo</i>	<i>wutillapi unu</i>
soda/soft drink	<i>koo-lah/gah-see-yoo-sah</i>	<i>kula/gasiyusa</i>

tea ...	tee ...	tiy ...
with milk	<i>lee-chee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>lichiyuqta</i>
without milk	<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>mana</i>
	<i>lee-chee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>lichiyuqta</i>
with sugar	<i>mees-k'ee-yokh-tah;</i>	<i>misk'iyuqta</i>
	<i>ah-soo-kahr-nee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>asukarniyuqta</i>
without sugar	<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>mana</i>
	<i>mees-k'ee-yokh-tah;</i>	<i>misk'iyuqta;</i>
	<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>mana</i>
	<i>ah-soo-kahr-nee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>asukarniyuqta</i>

roasted barley tea	<i>sec-wah-rah oo-noo</i>	<i>siwara unu</i>
water	<i>oo-nool/yah-koo</i>	<i>unu/yaku</i>

# UKYANAKUNA

# Ukyana

## THE ANDEAN WONDER DRINK

The coca leaf has a long tradition of sacred and medicinal use in Andean cultures. It's most commonly chewed, or brewed as a tea, *kuka mati*, *koo-kah mah-tee*. The tea is prepared by pouring boiling water directly over the coca leaves, or by using coca tea bags which can be bought in any grocery store.

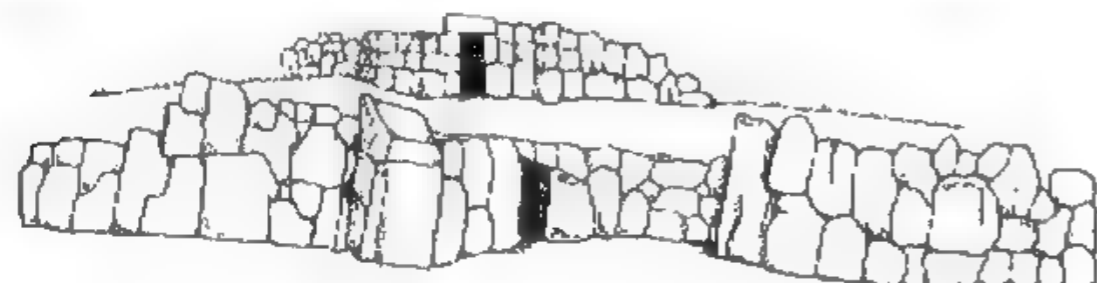
Coca's medicinal uses have been well documented. It's perhaps best known for its energising properties when one is hungry and tired, and for its ability to combat altitude sickness. Perhaps less well known by foreigners, but definitely appreciated by the locals, is its ability to aid digestion, cure diarrhoea and ease labour pains!

## Alcoholic

Every region has its own special beers, wines and cocktails. Peru is known for *pisco*, *pees-ko*, a strong brandy distilled from grapes. *Chicha* or *aqhalaba*, *ah-k-hah/ah-hah*, is traditional corn beer, prepared and drunk throughout the Andean countries for centuries. *Singani*, *seen-gah-nee*, is a Bolivian drink made from a by-product of wine-making, mixed with lemon juice, lemon soda and ice.

beer	<i>seer-wee-sah</i>	<i>sirwisa</i>
brandy	<i>trah-woo</i>	<i>trawu</i>
<i>chicha</i> (maize beer)	<i>ah-k-hah/ah-hah</i>	<i>aqhalaba</i>
<i>chicha</i> bar	<i>ah-k-hah wab-see</i>	<i>aqha wasi</i>
<i>singani</i>	<i>seen-gah-nee</i>	<i>singani</i>

## Waqtu



Any health care in the high, remote Andes is likely to take place with a *hampiq*, *hahm-pekh*, 'healer' (or *curandero/a* (n/f) in Spanish), instead of a medical doctor. Healers use traditional folk medicine based on herbs, stones, potions and animal fats. Carry your own medicines or first aid kit with you when you're travelling, just to be on the safe side.

In metropolitan areas and populous regions, you'll always be able to find medical services. These places will operate in Spanish, as will the staff at the medical posts scattered few and far between in rural areas.

See Trekking, page 112, for advice on altitude sickness.

Is there a ... around here?	<i>kahn-choo ... kai-pee?</i>	<i>¿Kanchu ... kaypi?</i>
chemist/ pharmacy	<i>hahm-pee-yokh wab-see</i>	<i>hampiyuq wasi</i>
dentist	<i>kee-roo see-k'ekh</i>	<i>kiru sik'iq</i>
doctor	<i>mee-dee-kool dook-toor</i>	<i>midikulduktur</i>
healer	<i>hahm-pekh</i>	<i>hampiq</i>
hospital	<i>hahm-pee-nah wab-see</i>	<i>hampina wasi</i>

## WITH THE HEALER

Could the healer come here?  
*pabkh-tah hahm-pekh-kah  
kai-mahn hah-moo-rui-mahn?*

I'm sick.

*on-ko-shah-neen*

My friend is sick.

*rek-see-nah-kokh-mah-see  
on-ko-shahn*

I have a toothache.

*kee-rui-mee nah-nah-wab-shahn*

## HAMPIQWAN

*¿Paqta hampiqqu  
kayman hamurquyman?*

*Unqushanin.*

*Riqsinakuqmasiy  
unqushan.*

*Kiruyimi nanawashan.*

I've broken my tooth.  
 kee-rui-mee p'ah-kee-roon      Kiruymi p'akirqun.  
 My mouth hurts.  
 see-mee-mee nah-nah-wah-shahn      Simiymi nanawashan.  
 Ouch!      ah-chah-kow!      ;Achakaw!

**AILMENTS**

I feel nauseous.  
 mee-lyah-nah-yah-wah-shahn-mee      Millanayawashanmi/  
 wees-ch'oo-nah-yah-wah-shahn-mee      Wisch'unayawashanmi.  
 I feel under the weather.  
 mah-nahn ah-lyeen-choo      Manan allinchu  
 kah-shah-nee      kashani.  
 I feel weak.  
 mah-nah kahly-pah-yokh-mee      Mana kallpayuqmi  
 kah-shah-nee      kashani.  
 I'm ill.  
 on-ko-shah-neen      Unqushanin.

**THE HEALER MAY SAY ...**

ee-mah-nah-soon-keen?      ¿Imanasunkin?  
 What's the matter?  
 ee-mai-lyai-kee-pahs      ¿Imallaykipas  
 nah-nah-soon-kee-choo?      nanasunkichu?  
 Do you feel any pain?  
 mai-peen nah-nah-soon-kee?      ¿Maypin nanasunki?  
 Where does it hurt?  
 e-mai-keen nah-nah-soon-kee?      ¿Imaykin nanasunki?  
 What part of your body hurts?

**UNQUYKUNA**

**THE HEALER MAY SAY ... (cont.)**

roo-p-hai      ¿Ruphay  
 on-koi-wahn-choo      unquywanchu  
 kah-shahn-kee?      kashanki?  
 Do you have a temperature?  
 hai-k'ah p'oon-chai-nyahn      ¿Hayk'a p'unchayñan  
 on-ko-shahn-kee?      unqushanki?  
 How long have you been like this?  
 k'ee-koo-chee-koo-shahn-kee-choo?      ¿K'ikuchikushankichu?;  
 yah-wahr-nee-kee-choo      ¿Yawarniykichu  
 hah-moo-shan?      hamushan?  
 Are you menstruating?  
 week-sah-yokh-choo      ¿Wiksayuqchu  
 kah-shahn-kee?      kashanki?  
 Are you pregnant?  
 kai (k'o-nyee) koo-kah      Kay (q'uñi) kuka  
 mah-tee-tah ook-yah-      matita ukyakuykuy.  
 kui-kui  
 Drink this cup of (hot) coca leaf tea.  
 no-kahn      Nuqan  
 hahm-pee-roo-sai-kee      hampirqusayki.  
 I'll cure your illness.  
 ah-mah lyah-kee-kui-choo,      Ama llakikuychu,  
 koo-nah-chah-lyahn-mee      kunachallanmi  
 ah-lyeen-yahn-kee      allinyanki.  
 Don't worry, you'll get well soon.  
 ah-lyee-choo ...      Allichu ...      Please ... here.  
 kai-pee      kaypi.  
 see-ree-kui      sirikuy      lie down  
 tee-yah-kui      tiyakuy      sit down  
 poo-nyoo-kui      puñukuy      sleep  
 sah-mah-kui      samakuy      rest

It hurts here.

*kai-pee nah-nah-wah-shahn*

*Kaypi nanawashan.*

I feel better/worse.

*ah-lyeen-yah-shah-neen/*

*Allinyashanin/*

*seen-cheer-ko-shah-neen*

*Sinchirqushanin.*

I've been vomiting for (two days).

*(ees-kai p'oon-chai-nyahn)*

*(Iskay p'unchayñan)*

*week-ch'oo-pah-koo-nee*

*wikch'upakuni.*

I can't sleep.

*mab-nahn poo-nyui-tah*

*Manan puñuyta*

*ah-tee-nee-choo*

*atinichu.*



I burned myself.

*roo-p-hah-chee-koo-roo-neen*

*Ruphachikurqunin.*

I've been bitten by a  
dog/snake/insect.

*ah-kot/mah-ch'ahkh-wail*

*Alqu/Mach'aqwayl*

*koo-roo kah-nee-roo-wahn*

*Kuru kanirquwan.*

I've sprained my wrist/ankle.

*mab-keel/chah-kee mo-koy-tahn*

*Maki/Chaki muquytan*

*k'e-wee-koo-roo-nee*

*q'iwikurquni.*

I think I have worms.

*week-sai-pee koo-roo-yokh-choos*

*Wiksaypi kuruyuchus*

*hee-nah kah-shah-nee*

*hina kashani.*

I have a rash.

*k-bee-kee on-koy-wahn-mee*

*Khiki unquywanmi*

*kah-shah-nee*

*kashani.*

I feel ...

...wahn-mee

...-wanmi

*kah-shah-nee*

*kashani.*

dizzy

*oo-mah moo-yui*

*uma muyuy*

shivery

*k-hah-tah-tai*

*khatatay*

I have (a/an) ...

...wahn-mee

...-wanmi

*kah-shah-nee*

*kashani.*

altitude sickness

*soo-roo-chee*

*suruchi*

bronchitis

*nee-shoo oo-hoo*

*nishu uhu*

chickenpox

*sah-rah-n-pee-yoon*

*saranpiyun*

cold

*chee-rec on-koy*

*chiri unquy*

constipation

*ah-kah k'ees-kee*

*aka k'iski*

cough

*oo-hoo*

*uhu*

diarrhoea

*k'e-chah on-koy*

*q'icha unquy*

fever

*roo-p-hai on-koy*

*ruphay unquy*

fleas

*pee-kee*

*piki*

headache

*oo-mah nah-nai*

*uma nanay*

influenza

*ch-hoo-lyeel*

*chhullil*

*hah-ch'ee*

*hach'i*

lice

*oo-sah-koo-nah*

*usakuna*

lump

*k'inn-poo*

*q'umpu*

malaria

*chookh-choo on-koy*

*chukchu unquy*

migraine

*nee-shoo*

*nishu*

*oo-mah nah-nai*

*uma nanay*

rash

*k-bee-keel k-beer-kee*

*khiki/khirki*

sore throat

*ton-kor nah-nai*

*tunqur nanay*

stomachache

*week-sah nah-nai*

*wiksa nanay*

sunburn

*roo-p-hai*

*ruphay*

toothache

*kee-roo nah-nai*

*kiru nanay*

urinary tract

*hees-p'ai p're-teel*

*hisp'ay p'itil*

infection

*on-koy*

*unquy*

wound

*k'ee-ree*

*k'iri*

WOMEN'S  
HEALTH

Could I see a female healer?

*pahkē-tah warb-mee*  
*hahm-pekh-wahn*  
*hahm-pee-chee-kui-mahn?*

I'm pregnant.

*week-sah-yokh-mee kab-nee*

I think I'm pregnant.

*week-sah-yoo-choos*  
*hee-nah kah-shah-nee*

I haven't had my period  
for ... weeks.

*...nyah yah-wah-nee mah-nah*  
*hah-moon-choo*

WARMIKUNAQ  
QHAI KAYNIN

*Paqta warmi*  
*hampiqwan*  
*hampichikuyman?*

*Wiksayuqmi kani.*

*Wiksayuschus*  
*hina kashani.*

*...-ña yawarniy mana*  
*hamunchu.*

SPECIAL HEALTH  
NEEDS

I have ...

anaemia

asthma

epilepsy

rheumatism

*...-wahn-mee kah-shah-nee*

*ah-nee-mee-yah*

*chah-kee oo-hoo*

*wah-nyui on-koy*

*too-lyoo nah-nai*

*...-wanmi kashani.*

*animiya*

*chaki ubu*

*wahny unquy*

*tullu nanay*

I suffer from allergies.

*ah-leer-hee-koon kab-nee*

I have a weak heart.

*mah-nah ah-lyeen-choo son-koy*

I can't see very well.

*mah-nah ah-lyeen-tah*  
*ree-kui-tah ah-tee-nee-choo*

*Alirhikun kani.*

*Manan allinchu sunguy.*

*Manan allinta*  
*rikuyta atinichu.*

## PARTS OF THE BODY AYCHA KURKU KUNU

My ... hurts.

*...eel-nee nah-nah-wah-shahn*

*...-yl-niy nanawashan.*

My ... is swollen.

*...eel-nee poon-kees-kah*  
*kah-shahn*

*...-yl-niy punkisqa*  
*kashan.*

I can't move my ...

*mah-nah ...ee-tah/nee-tah*  
*koo-yoo-chee-tah*  
*ah-tee-nee-choo*

*Manan ...-yta/-niyta*  
*kuyuchiya*  
*atinichu.*

## FIX IT

Remember, when using the *-y/-niy* or *-yta/-niyta* suffixes with words, choose the *-y* or *-yta* ending when the root word ends in a vowel, and the *-niy* or *-niyta* ending when it ends in a consonant.

ankle

arm

back

bladder

bone

bottom

breast

buttock

cheek

chest

car

elbow

eye

face

finger

foot

forehead

*chah-kee mo-k-bo-choo*

*mah-keel mah-k'ah*

*wah-sah*

*hees-p'ai poo-roo*

*too-lyoo*

*see-kee*

*nyoo-nyoo*

*see-kee pah-pahn*

*k'ahk-lyah*

*k-hahs-ko*

*reen-reel neen-ree*

*k'oo-koo-choo/*

*koo-choos*

*nyah-wee*

*oo-yah*

*roo-k'ah/ree-roo*

*chah-kee*

*mah-t'ee*

*chaki muqhuchu*

*makilmarq'a*

*wasas*

*hisp'ay puru*

*tullu*

*siki*

*ñuñu*

*siki papan*

*k'aklla*

*qhasqu*

*rinri/ninri*

*k'ukuchul*

*kuchus*

*ñawi*

*uya*

*ruk'alriru*

*chaki*

*mat'i*

hand	<i>mab-kee</i>	<i>maki</i>
head	<i>oo-mah</i>	<i>uma</i>
heart	<i>son-ko</i>	<i>sunqu</i>
hip	<i>see-kee pab-tah</i>	<i>silei pata</i>
jaw/chin	<i>k'ab-kee</i>	<i>k'aki</i>
kidney	<i>roo-roon;</i> <i>wah-sah roo-roon</i>	<i>rurun;</i> <i>wasá rurun</i>
knee	<i>mo-kol kon-kor</i>	<i>muqulqunqur</i>
leg	<i>chab-kah</i>	<i>chaka</i>
lips	<i>weer-p'ah</i>	<i>wirp'a</i>
liver	<i>koo-koo-peent</i> <i>k'ee-p-chahn</i>	<i>kukupint</i> <i>k'ipchan</i>
lungs	<i>sor-k'ahn</i>	<i>surq'an</i>
mouth	<i>see-mee</i>	<i>simi</i>
nail	<i>see-lyoo</i>	<i>sillu</i>
neck	<i>koon-kah</i>	<i>kunka</i>
nose	<i>sen-kah</i>	<i>sinqa</i>
penis	<i>pee-chee-kool pees-ko</i>	<i>pichikulpisqu</i>
rib	<i>wabk'ah</i>	<i>waqta</i>
shoulder	<i>reck-rah</i>	<i>rikra</i>
skin	<i>kab-rah</i>	<i>qara</i>
spine	<i>wah-sah too-lyoo</i>	<i>wasá tullu</i>
stomach	<i>week-sah</i>	<i>wiksa</i>
teeth	<i>kee-roo</i>	<i>kiru</i>
tongue	<i>kab-lyoo</i>	<i>qallu</i>
throat	<i>ton-kor/ton-ko-reel</i> <i>k'ah-sah</i>	<i>tunqur/tunquril</i> <i>q'asa</i>
vagina	<i>rah-k-hah</i>	<i>rakha</i>
vein	<i>seer-k'ah</i>	<i>sirk'a</i>
waist	<i>we-kow</i>	<i>wiqaw</i>
wrist	<i>mab-kee mo-ko</i>	<i>maki muqu</i>



## TIME, DATES & FESTIVALS

Time is flexibly defined in the Andes. While 'clock time' certainly exists, Andeans have set their schedules by the movement of the sun for centuries, and their ways of expressing the passing of time reflect this.

Despite the hard life of rural Andeans – or perhaps because of it – they find many reasons to celebrate. Weddings, baptisms, national and regional holidays, Carnival, Catholic holy days, patron saints' days and other traditional religious occasions are all reasons to take a break from work for a few hours or days.

### TELLING THE TIME

Telling the time in Quechua is easy. To express the time in hours, you simply use the number for that hour, followed by *urasmí*, *oo-rahs-mee*:

It's (one) o'clock.

(hokh) *oo-rahs-mee*

(Huq) *urasmí*.

To express the half hour, you add 'half', *kuskanniyuqmi*, *koos-kahn-nee-yokh-mee*, into the hour:

Half past one.

*hokh oo-rahs*

*koos-kahn-nee-yokh-mee*

*Huq uras kuskanniyuqmi*.

For any time between the hour and the half hour, you need to express how many minutes are added to the previous hour:

Quarter past one.

*hokh oo-rahs choon-kah*

*pees-kab-yokh*

*mee-noo-too-yokh-mee*

*Huq uras chunka*

*pisqayuq*

*minutuyuqmi*.

What's the time?

*ee-mah oo-rahs-mee kab-shahn? ¿Ina urasmi kashan?*

It's twenty past three.

*keen-sah oo-rahs ees-kai  
choon-kah pees-kah-yokh  
mee-noo-too-yokh-mee*

*Kinsa uras iskay  
chunka pisqayuy  
minutayugmi.*

Likewise, time between the half hour and the hour to come is expressed by how many minutes are lacking until the next full hour:

It's quarter to four.

*choon-kah pees-kah-yokh  
mee-noo-too p-habl-tahn  
tah-wah oo-rahs-palikh*

*Chunka pisqayuy  
minutu phaltan  
tawa uraspaq.*

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	<i>loo-nees</i>
Tuesday	<i>mahr-tees</i>
Wednesday	<i>meer-koo-lees</i>
Thursday	<i>hui-wees</i>
Friday	<i>weer-nees</i>
Saturday	<i>sah-wah-too</i>
Sunday	<i>doo-meen-goo</i>

## MONTHS

January	<i>ee-nee-roo kee-lyah</i>
February	<i>p-hyoo-rec-roo kee-lyah</i>
March	<i>mahr-soo kee-lyah</i>
April	<i>ow-reel kee-lyah</i>
May	<i>mah-yoo kee-lyah</i>
June	<i>hoo-nee-yoo kee-lyah</i>
July	<i>hoo-lee-yoo kee-lyah</i>
August	<i>ah-woos-too kee-lyah</i>

## P'UNCHAYKUNA

<i>lunis</i>
<i>martis</i>
<i>mirkulis</i>
<i>huywis</i>
<i>wirnis</i>
<i>sawaru</i>
<i>dumingu</i>

## KILLAKUNA

<i>iniru killa</i>
<i>phiwiru killa</i>
<i>marsu killa</i>
<i>awril killa</i>
<i>mayu killa</i>
<i>huniyu killa</i>
<i>huliyu killa</i>
<i>awustu killa</i>

September  
October  
November  
December

*see-teen-rec kee-lyah  
ook-too-rec kee-lyah  
noo-weem-bree kee-lyah  
dee-seem-rec kee-lyah*

*sitimri killa  
uktuwri killa  
nuwimbri killa  
disimri killa*

## SEASONS

autumn  
spring  
summer  
winter  
dry season  
rainy season

*po-koy mee-t'ah  
chee-row mee-t'ah  
roo-p-hai mee-t'ah  
chee-rec mee-t'ah  
ch'ah-kee mee-t'ah  
pah-rah mee-t'ah*

## MIT'AKUNA

*puquy mit'a  
chiraw mit'a  
ruphay mit'a  
chiri mit'a  
ch'aki mit'a  
para mit'a*

## BY THE SUN

In areas where people don't own watches, they tell the time by the sun's movements.

<i>inti siqay;</i>	<i>een-tee se-kai;</i>
<i>inti llusqsimuy</i>	<i>een-tee lyokh-see-mui</i>
dawn/sunrise ('the sun comes up')	
<i>inti llipipimuy</i>	<i>een-tee lyee-pee-pee-mui</i>
sunrise ('flickering sun')	
<i>inti l'iksuy;</i>	<i>een-tee l'EEK-sui;</i>
<i>qhata inti</i>	<i>k-hah-tah een-tee</i>
late afternoon ('the sun leans'/'sloping sun')	
<i>inti haykuy</i>	<i>een-tee hai-kui</i>
sunset (sundown/'the sun goes down behind the horizon')	
<i>intiq llusqsinan</i>	<i>een-tekh llok-see-nahn</i>
east ('where the sun comes up')	
<i>intiq chinkanan</i>	<i>een-tekh cheen-kah-nahn</i>
west ('where the sun disappears')	

**DATES**

What's the date today?

*ee-mah pah-chah-tahkh koo-nahn?*

It's 18 October.

*choon-kah poo-sahkh-nee-yokh**ook-too-ree kee-lyahn***Present**

now

*koo-nahn*

today

*koo-nahn p'oon-chai*

tonight

*ch'ee-see-mahn*

this ...

*koo-nahn ...*

morning

*too-tah-mahn-tahn*

afternoon

*een-tee teek-sui-pee;**tai-ree-mahn*

night

*too-tah*

week

*see-mah-nah*

month

*kee-lyah*

year

*wah-tah***Past**

yesterday

*kai-nah p'oon-chai*

day before

*kai-noon-pah*

yesterday

*p'oon-chai*

yesterday ...

*kai-nah ...*

morning

*too-tah-mahn-tahn*

afternoon

*een-tee*

evening

*t'eeek-sui-pee/ ch'ee-see*

last ...

*kai-nah ...*

night

*too-tah*

week

*see-mah-nah*

month

*kee-lyah*

year

*wah-tah*

since (May)

*(mah-yoo kee-lyah)-**mahn-tah***PACHAKUNA***¿Ima pachataq kunan?**Chunka pusaqniyuq  
uktuwri killan.***Kunan Pacha***kunan**kunan p'unchay**ch'isiman**kunan ...**tutamantan**inti t'iksuypi;**tayriman**tuta**simana**killa**wata***Qayna Pacha***qayna p'unchay**qaynimpa**p'unchay**qayna ...**tutamantan**inti**t'iksuypi/ch'isi**qayna ...**tuta**simana**killa**wata**(mayu killa)-**manta***Future**

tomorrow ...

morning

afternoon

evening

day after

tomorrow

next ...

week

month

year

in (five) minutes

*(pees-kah) mee-noo-too-mahn-tah*

until (June)

*(hoo-nee-yoo kee-lyah)-kah-mah**pah-kah-reen ...**too-tah-mahn-tahn**een-tee teek-sui-pee;**tai-ree-mahn**ch'ee-see**meen-ch-hah**k'ah-yahl/bah-wah ...**see-mah-nah**kee-lyah**wah-tah***Hawa Pacha***pagarin ...**tutamantan**inti t'iksuypi;**tayriman**ch'isi**minchha**q'ayalhawa ...**simana**killa**wata**(pisqa) minutumanta**(huniyu killa)-kama***DURING THE DAY**

afternoon

dawn

day

early

evening

lunchtime

midday

midnight

morning

night

noon

*een-tee t'eeek-sui; tai-ree**een-tee se-kail**lyokh-see**p'oon-chail/p'oon-chow**too-tah-lyah-mahn-tah**ch'ee-seen**mee-k-hui oo-rah**chow-pee p'oon-chai**chow-pee too-tah**too-tah-mahn-tahn**too-tah**chow-pee p'oon-chai***P'UNCHAYPI***inti t'iksuy; tayri**inti siqayl**lluqsiy**p'unchay/p'unchaw**tutallumanta**ch'isin**mikhuy ura**chawpi p'unchay**chawpi tuta**tutamantan**tuta**chawpi p'unchay*

## FESTIVALS & NATIONAL HOLIDAYS RAYMIKUNAPAS HATUN P'UNCHAYKUNAPAS

The Andean countries are predominantly Catholic, and numerous holy days and ancient traditions fill the celebration calendar. Any religious event is also a social event, a reason to gather and celebrate.

### *Inti Raymi*

*een-tee rai-mee*

The 'Festival of the Sun' honours the sun god, the highest of the Andean deities, and is a week-long celebration held during the winter solstice. The high point of the festival occurs in Sacsayhuamán, just outside of Cuzco. 24 June is the day of *Inti Raymi*, which marks the beginning of the sun's New Year. It was banned for centuries by the Catholic church, but continued to be held in secret.



### *Mamacha Kandilarya*

*mah-mah-chah  
kahn-dee-lahryah*

The Festival of the Virgin of the Candelaria. She is the patron saint of both Bolivia and Peru and is known throughout South America as a worker of great miracles. Festivities in her honour – parades, music, dancing, food and drink, and an interesting mix of Andean and Catholic religious rituals – begin a week prior to 2 February. The colour and incomparable majesty of these events is a prelude to Carnival.

### *Karnawal*

*kahr-nah-wahl*

Carnival is celebrated throughout South America, but takes on a uniquely Andean flavour in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, where each region has its own special traditions. The week-long celebrations take place the week before Ash Wednesday on the Catholic calendar. Everyone lives it up before the fasting and sacrifice of Lent.

### *Día de Todos los Santos*

*dee-ah de to-dos los sah-n-tos*

### *Día de los Muertos*

*dee-ah de los muer-tos*

All Saints' Day on 1 November and All Souls' Day, the next day, are more than a simple observance honouring the saints and departed family members – they have become enmeshed with Andean beliefs and practices for honouring the dead. After attending Mass, community members prepare a feast, often served in the local cemetery so that departed family members can participate. There are always some favourite dishes – often lavishly decorated – of those who have passed away.

### *Nawida P'unchay*

*nah-wee-dah p'oon-chai*

Midnight Mass and street celebrations with music, dancing, food and drinks on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day are common. You'll see the nativity scene everywhere in homes and churches. In less Christian areas, Christmas may be celebrated as a harvest festival.

*Año Nuevo**ah-nyo nwe-vo'*

New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are included in the general Christmas festivities. Regional traditions involve processions, gatherings and public dancing where everyone joins in. In some parts of Bolivia, the Christmas season celebrations last until the end of January.

*Día de los Reyes Magos**dee-ah de los re-yes mah-gos*

Epiphany, or the Feast of the Three Kings, on 6 January, marks the end of the Christmas season. It's the day children traditionally receive their Christmas gifts.

*Fiestas Patrias**fyes-tahs pah-tryahs*

Every Latin American country celebrates the day it achieved independence from Spain. It's a time of parties and demonstrations of patriotism, people wave flags and sing national anthems during the colourful parades. Peru's Independence Day is 28 July, Bolivia's 6 August and Ecuador's 10 August.

*Día del Santo Patrón**dee-ah del sahn-to pah-tron*

National, regional and local patron saints' days vary according to the saint being honoured. The festivities may be one to several days in length, and generally include music and dancing, as well as special Masses and services. They are as much a social event and party as a dedicated religious observance – saints' day celebrations are a treat not to be missed.

*Aniversario de Fundación**ah-nce-ver-sah-ryo de  
foon-dah-syon*

Many cities, towns and villages celebrate the anniversary of their founding. Since these are secular celebrations, there may or may not be a special Mass offered, but there'll always be typical Andean festivities.

**CHRISTENINGS & WEDDINGS****ULIYAYKUNAPAS  
KASARAKUYKUNAPAS**

Given the wide variety of traditions, weddings can be performed and celebrated in very different ways. Christenings, on the other hand, are fairly uniform due to the influence of Catholicism. They're an all-day affair, accompanied by a feast put on by the godparents. As with other celebrations, there is much singing and dancing, eating and drinking.

## Congratulations!

*koo-see-kous-pah**¡Kusikuspa**kow-sah-koon-kee-chees!**kawsakunkichis!*

To the bride and groom!

*kah-sah-rahkh-koo-nah**¡Kasaraqkuna**how-kah-lyah kow-sah-choon-koo!**hawkalla kawsachunku!*

baptism

*oo-lee-yool/wow-tee-soo**uliyul/wawtisu*

to baptise/

*oo-lee-yail/oo-noo-chail**uliyay/unuchay/*

christen

*wow-tee-sai**wawtisay*

to celebrate

*k'o-choo-rec-cheel**q'uchurichiy/**fees-tee-hai**phistihay*

to celebrate

*fees-tah-kui**phistakuy*

(a birthday)

festival

*rai-mee**raymi*

gift

*ree-koo-chee-kui**rikuchikuy*

goddaughter

*ai-hah-rah**ayhara*

godfather

*pah-ree-noo**parinu*

godmother

*mah-ree-nah**marina*

godparent

*mahr-k'ah-ke**marq'aqi*

godson

*ai-hah-roo**ayharu*

holiday

*hah-toon fees-tah**hatun phista*

party

*fees-tah**phista*

wedding

*kahk-sah-rah-kui**kasarakuy*

wedding

*kah-sah-rahkh-koo-nah-pahkh**kasaraqkunapaq*

present

*ree-koo-chee-kui**rikuchikuy*

## TOASTS &amp; CONDOLENCES

Bon appetit!

mees-k'ee-lyah-tah-nyah  
mee-k-hoo-kui!

Bon voyage!

ah-lyeen-lyah-nyah poo-ree-kui!

Cheers!

ook-yai-koo-soon!

Good luck!

ah-lyeen sah-mee-yokh kai!

Hope it goes well!

ee-chah-pahs roo-wahs-kai-kee  
ah-lyeen kah-mahn!

What bad luck!

ee-mah k-hen-chah!

Never mind!

mah-nah ee-mah-nahn-pahs-chool!

Get well soon!

oos-k-hai-lyah ah-lyeen-yah-yai!

I'm very sorry.

ahn-chah-tahn lyah-kee-pai-kee

My deepest sympathy.

seen-chee-tahn lyah-kee-pai-kee

ANQUSAYKUNAPAS  
LLAKIPAYKUNAPAS¡Misk'illataña  
mikhukuy!

¡Allinllaña purikuy!

¡Ukyaykusun!

¡Allin samiyuq kay!

¡Chapas ruwasqayki  
allin kanman!

¡Ima qhinchal!

¡Mana imananpaschu!

¡Usqhaylla allinyayay!

Anchatan llakipayki.

Sinchitan llakipayki.

NUMBERS &  
AMOUNTS

The numbers from zero to 10 each have their own name. These 'basic' numbers are also used to form the numbers from 11 to 19, which are expressed as '10 with one' through to '10 with nine'. The suffix *-yuq*, *-yokh*, 'with', is added to the end of units, not to the tens. Forming the tens is easy too: 20 is 'two tens', 30 is 'three tens', and so on. Remember that when a number ends in a consonant, the suffix *-ni* needs to be added before the suffix *-yuq*. For example, the number 11 is formed by joining *huq* for 'one' and *chunka* for '10' — *chunka huqniyuq*, *choon-kah hokh-nee-yokh*.

To count from 100 onwards, you use the same system as for the numbers one to 100. Thus the number 2002 would be *iskay waranqa iskayniyuq*, *ees-kai wah-rah-kah ees-kai-nee-yokh* (lit: two thousand two-with).

## CARDINAL NUMBERS

## IMAKAQ YUPAKUNA

0	<i>ch'oo-sahlch</i>	<i>ch'usaaq</i>
1	<i>hokh</i>	<i>huq</i>
2	<i>ees-kai</i>	<i>iskay</i>
3	<i>keen-sah</i>	<i>kinsa</i>
4	<i>tah-wah</i>	<i>tawa</i>
5	<i>pees-kah</i>	<i>pisqa</i>
6	<i>sokh-tah</i>	<i>suqta</i>
7	<i>kahn-chees</i>	<i>qanchis</i>
8	<i>poo-sakh</i>	<i>pusaq</i>
9	<i>ees-kon</i>	<i>isqun</i>
10	<i>choon-kah</i>	<i>chunka</i>
11	<i>choon-kah hokh-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka huqniyuq</i>
12	<i>choon-kah ees-kai-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka iskayniyuq</i>

13	<i>choon-kah keen-sah-yokh</i>	<i>chunka kinsayug</i>
14	<i>choon-kah tah-wah-yokh</i>	<i>chunka tawayug</i>
15	<i>choon-kah pees-kah-yokh</i>	<i>chunka pisqayug</i>
16	<i>choon-kah sokh-tah-yokh</i>	<i>chunka suqtayug</i>
17	<i>choon-kah</i> <i>kahn-chees-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka</i> <i>qanchisniyug</i>
18	<i>choon-kah</i> <i>poo-sakh-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka</i> <i>pusaqniyug</i>
19	<i>choon-kah</i> <i>ees-kon-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka</i> <i>isqunniyug</i>
20	<i>ees-kay choon-kah</i>	<i>iskay chunka</i>
21	<i>ees-kay choon-kah</i> <i>hokh-nee-yokh</i>	<i>iskay chunka</i> <i>hugniyug</i>
22	<i>ees-kay choon kah</i> <i>ees-kai-nee-yokh</i>	<i>iskay chunka</i> <i>iskayniyug</i>
30	<i>keen-sah choon-kah</i>	<i>kinsa chunka</i>
40	<i>tah-wah choon-kah</i>	<i>tawa chunka</i>
50	<i>pees-kah choon-kah</i>	<i>pisqa chunka</i>
60	<i>sokh-tah choon-kah</i>	<i>suqta chunka</i>
70	<i>kahn-chees choon-kah</i>	<i>qanchis chunka</i>
80	<i>poo-sakh choon-kah</i>	<i>pusaq chunka</i>
90	<i>ees-kon choon-kah</i>	<i>isqun chunka</i>
100	<i>pah-chabkh</i>	<i>pachak</i>
1000	<i>wah-rabn-kah</i>	<i>waranqa</i>
1,000,000	<i>hoo-noo</i>	<i>bunu</i>

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

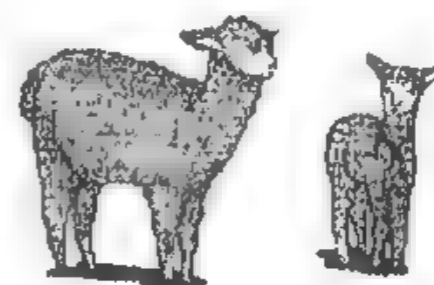
To form ordinal numbers, add either *niqin*, *nye-ken*, meaning 'order' or *kaq*, *kahkh*, meaning 'that which is' to the cardinal number; these endings can be used interchangeably. Note that '1st' is an exception:

1st	<i>nyow-pahkh kahkh</i>	<i>niawpaq kaq</i>
2nd	<i>ees-kai kahkh</i>	<i>iskay kaq</i>
3rd	<i>keen-sah kahkh</i>	<i>kinsa kaq</i>

## ÑIQI YUPAKUNA

## FRACTIONS

1/2	<i>ees-kai tah-k'ah</i>
1/3	<i>keen-sah tah-k'ah</i>
1/4	<i>tah-wah tah-k'ah</i>
3/4	<i>keen-sah tah-wah tah-k'ah</i>



## AMOUNTS

How many/much?	<i>hwi-k'ah?</i>
I need ...	<i>...-tah moo-mah-nee</i>
all	<i>lyab-pahn/too-kui/lyoo</i>
(just) a little	<i>ahs-lyah/pee-seel</i> <i>chee-kah-lyah</i>
some/a few	<i>wah-kee-lyahni/</i> <i>pee-seel/ahs-lyah</i>
enough	<i>chai-lyab</i>
few	<i>ahs-lyah;</i> <i>ahs pee-see-lyah;</i> <i>chee-kahn; toom-pah</i>
less	<i>pee-see</i>
many/much/	<i>ahs-k-hah; yoo-pah;</i>
a lot	<i>mai chee-kahn;</i> <i>mai-too-kui</i> <i>ahs-tah-wahn</i>
more	<i>mah-nah ee-mah-pahs</i>
none/nothing	<i>hokh koot-ee</i>
once	<i>lyab-sakh</i>
plenty	<i>toom-pah/ahs-lyah</i>
some	<i>ahs-k-hah/seen-cheel</i>
too many/much	<i>mai-too-kui/lyab-sakh</i>

## P'AKIKUNA

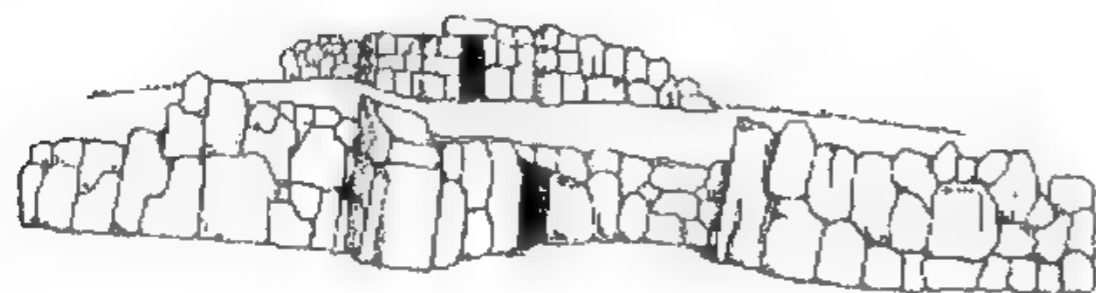
<i>iskay taq'a</i>
<i>kinsa taq'a</i>
<i>tawa taq'a</i>
<i>kinsa tawa taq'a</i>

## HAYK'AKAKUNA

<i>¿Hayk'a?</i>
<i>...-ta munani.</i>
<i>llapan/tukuy/lliw</i>
<i>aslla/pisi/</i>
<i>chikalla</i>
<i>wakillan/</i>
<i>pisil/aslla</i>
<i>chaylla</i>
<i>aslla;</i>
<i>as pisilla;</i>
<i>chikan; tumpa</i>
<i>pisi</i>
<i>asleha; yupa;</i>
<i>may chikan;</i>
<i>maytukuy</i>
<i>astawan</i>
<i>mana imapas</i>
<i>huq kuti</i>
<i>llasaq</i>
<i>tumpal/aslla</i>
<i>asleha/sinchil</i>
<i>maytukuy/llasaq</i>

## JUST GIVE ME

a bottle	hokh woo·tee·lyah	huq wutilla
a dozen	choon·kah	chunka
	ees·kai·nee·yokh·	iskayniyuq·
	neen·teen;	nintin;
	hokh doo·see·nah	huq dusina
half a kilo	meed·yoo kee·loo	midyu kilu
half a dozen	meed·yah doo·see·nah	midya dusina
a kilo	wah·rahn·kah ahkh·noo	waranqa·aqnu
a hand full	hahp·h·t'ai	haph'tay
two handfuls	pot·koi	putquy
100 grams	pah·chahkh·ahkh·noo	pachak·aqnu
a packet	hokh pah·kee·tee	huq pakiti
a pair	ees·kai·neen·teen	iskaynintin
a piece	ahkh·noo	aqnu
a pile	ko·too/row·k·hah/	qutu/rawkha/
	moon·toon/tow·kah	muntun/tawqa



## EMERGENCIES

In rural and remote areas, Quechua could be vital.

Fire!	nee·nah roo·p hab·shahu!	¡Nina ruphashan!
Go away!	ree·pui!	¡Ripuy!
	lyakh·see kai·mahn·tah!	¡Luqsiy kaymantu!
Help!	yah·nah·pah·wai!	¡Yanapaway!
Stop!	sah·yai!	¡Sayay!
Thief!	soo·wah!	¡Suwa!
Watch out!	pahkh·tab·tahkh!/	¡Paqtataq!/
	ah·chah·chow!	¡Achachaw!

It's an emergency.

seen·chee os·k·hai·pahkh·mee;

nee·shoo pree·see·sahkh·mee

Could you help us please?

ah·lyee·choo yah·nah·pah·

wahn·kee·koo·mahn·choo?

Could I please use the telephone?

ah·lyee·choo tee·lee·foo·noo·wahn

ree·mai·kui·mahn·choo?

I'm lost.

cheen·kabs·kahn kah·shah·nee;

cheen·kabs·kahn poo·ree·shah·nee

Where are the toilets?

mai·pee·tahkh hees·p'ah·koo·nah

kah·shahn?; mai·pee·tahkh

hees·p'ah·kui·mahn?

Call a doctor/healer!

mee·dee·koo·tah/hahm·pek·tah

wahkh·yah·mui!

I'm ill.

on·kos·kahn kah·shah·nee

My friend is ill.

rek·see·nah·kokh·mah·see·mee

on·ko·shahn

Sinchi usqhaypaqmi;

Nishu prisisaqmi.

¿Allichu yanapa-

wankikumanchu?

¿Allichu tiliphunuwani

rimaykuymanchu?

Chinkasqan kashani;

Chinkasqan purishani.

¿Maypitaq hisp'akuna

kashan?; ¿Maypitaq

hisp'akuyman?

¡Midikutal Hampiqta

waqyamuy!

Unqusqan kashani.

Riqsinakuqmasiymi

unqushan.

## POLICE

Call the police!

wahr-dee-yah-tah wahkh-yah-mui!

Where's the police station?

mai-pee-tahkh koo-mee-sah-ree-yah  
kah-shahn?

I've been robbed.

soo-wah-chee-koo-roo-neen

My ... was/  
were stolen....-ee-tahn soo-wah  
ah-pah-koon

I've lost

...-ee-tahn

my ...

cheen-kah-chee-roo-nee

backpack

ke-pee

bags

mah-lee-tai-koo-nah-tahn

handbag

wah-yah-kah/ch'os-pah

money

kol-ke

papers

doo-koo-meen-tui-

koo-nah-tahn

wallet

kol-ke choo-rah-nah!

wee-lyee-tee-rah

(not) guilty

(mah-nah) hoo-chah-yokh

police officer

tai-tah wahr-dee-yah

police station

koo-mee-sah-ree-yah

rape

ahl-ko-chai

robbery/theft

soo-wah-kui

## WARDIYA

; Wardiyata waqyamuy!

; Maypitaq kumisariya  
kashan?

Suwachikurqunin.

...-yan suwa

apakun.

...-yan

chinkachirquni.

qipi

malitaykunatan

wayaqalch'uspa

qulqi

dukumintuy-

kunatan

qulqi churanal

willitira

(mana) huchayua

tayta wardiya

kumisariya

alquchay

suwakuy

## A

to be able

ah tee

above

hah-wah-pee

abroad

kah-roo tyahkh tah

to accept

ur nee

accident

ahkh see deen-tee

accommodation

kar pah-chah nah

ache

nah-nai

across (from)

cheom pah pee

adult

wee-nyai hoon-f'ahs-kah •

kaly-pah-yokh

advice

yoo-yai koy

to advise (inform)

wee-lyai

to advise (counsel)

yoo-yai-chai

aeroplane

ah-wee yoon

to be afraid

mah-n-chah-kui

afterwards

chai-mah-n-tah-kah

again

hokh-mahn tah

against

koon-trah

ago (a while ago)

hokh rah-too nyah

to agree to

oo yah kui

ahead

nyow-pahkh

air

wai-rah

alcohol

wahkh-too

all

tyah-pah

to allow

sah ke lyai

almost

yah-kah

alone

sah-pah

already

nyah

also (interchangeable)

pees • pahs

although

chai pahs

always

pah-sahkh koo-tee-tyah

among

oo k-hoo-pee

ancient

nyow-pah

angry

p-hee nyah

another

hokh

to answer

koo tee chee

anything

ee mah-tyah pahs

to argue

choo rah-nah kui

to arrive

chai-yai

to ask (a question)

tah-pui

to ask (for something)

mah-nyah-kui

awful

mah-p'ah

atiy

howanpi

karu llaqa

uymy

aksidanti

qurpachana

nanay

chimpapi

winay hunt'asqa •

kallpayuq

yuyay quy

willay

yuyaychay

awyun

manchakuy

chaymantaga

hugmantata

kuntra

hug ratuño

uyakuy

ñawpaq

wayro

waqlu

llapa

saqllay

yaga

sapa

-ña

-pis • -pas

chaypas

pasqa kutilla

ukhup

ñawpa

phina

hug

kutichiy

imallapas

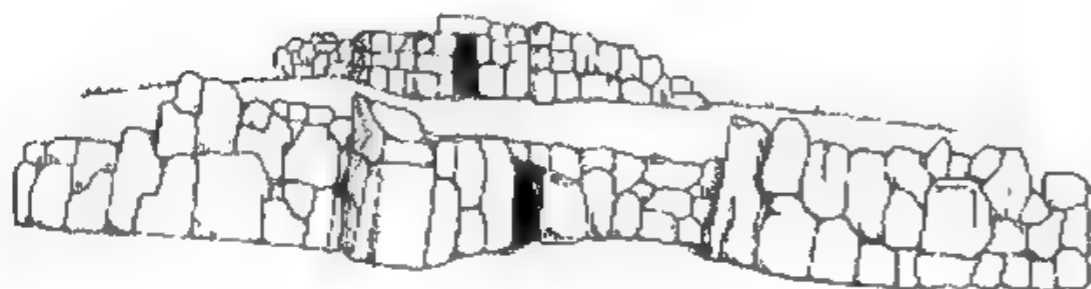
churanakuy

chayay

lapuy

mañakuy

map'a



## B

baby (human)  
 baby (animal)  
 babysitter  
 backpack  
 bad  
 bag (large)  
 bag (small)  
 baggage  
 ball  
 band (music)  
 bank (shore)  
 baptism  
 to barter  
 basket  
 to bother  
 bathroom  
 to be  
 to bear (put up with)  
 bear (animal)  
 beautiful  
 bed  
 bedroom  
 before (time)  
 to begin  
 behind  
 to believe (religious)  
 below  
 beside  
 besides (furthermore)  
 better  
 bicycle  
 big  
 bigger  
 birthday  
 to bite (any creature)  
 to bite (of an insect)  
 to bite (of a dog; chew off something)  
 blank  
 to bleed  
 blind (adj.)  
 blood  
 to bloom/blossom  
 blue (of eyes only)

waf waf  
 aa nyah  
 wah wah k-haf-wahkh  
 k'ee-peo  
 mah-nah ah-lyeen  
 wah yah-kah  
 ch'oos-pah  
 mah-lee-tah  
 pee too-tah  
 koo-sue tur  
 kah-ntoo  
 oo-lee yai  
 ch-hah lai  
 kah mah-tah  
 ah mah-kui  
 hah nyoo  
 kai  
 ah-tee-pai  
 oo-kuo koo  
 soo-malikh  
 poo nyoo-nah  
 poo-nyoo-nah k-wah-ntoo  
 nyow-pahkh-tah  
 kah lyah-ree  
 k-ho-pah  
 ee-nee \* ee-nyee  
 oo-rai  
 wahkh-tah-pee  
 hee-nahs-pah  
 ah-wah-ah-lyeen  
 wee-sea-koo lee-tah  
 hah-toon  
 ah-wah-ah hah-toon  
 wah-tah hoon t'ai  
 kah-nee  
 k'oo-tui  
 k-hah-chui  
 kah-tah \* choo-sea  
 yah-wah-ah-ah  
 nyow-sah  
 yah-wah  
 see sai  
 k-ho-see

wawa  
 uña  
 wawa qhawag  
 q'ipi  
 mana allin  
 wayaga  
 ch'uspa  
 malito  
 piluta  
 kusituy  
 kantu  
 uliyoy  
 chhalay  
 kanasta  
 amakuy  
 bonu  
 koy  
 ahpay  
 ukuku  
 sumag  
 puñuna  
 puñuna kwantu  
 hawpaqta  
 qallariy  
 qhapa  
 imy \* imy  
 uray  
 waqanpi  
 hinaspo  
 aswan allin  
 wisikita  
 hatun  
 aswan hatun  
 wata hunt'ay  
 kaniy  
 k'utuy  
 khachuy  
 qato \* chusi  
 yawarchay  
 hawso  
 yawar  
 sisay  
 qhusi

boat  
 body  
 book  
 border  
 bored/boring  
 to borrow  
 bath  
 to bother  
 bottle  
 bottle opener  
 bottom (body)  
 boy  
 boyfriend  
 bread  
 to break  
 breakfast

breasts  
 to breathe  
 bridge  
 to bring  
 broken  
 to build  
 building  
 bull  
 bullfighting  
 burn  
 to burn  
 busy (employed)  
 busy (no free time)  
 but  
 butter  
 to buy

## C

cabbage  
 calf  
 to call (by shouting)  
 to call (to name)  
 can (to be able)  
 can (of food)  
 can opener  
 candles  
 capital city

wahin-poo  
 ay chah koor-koo  
 lyoo roo  
 sor-wah  
 ah-meas-kah  
 mah-nui-pee mah-nyai  
 oes kai noon  
 ch'ekh mee  
 woo-tee lyah  
 woo-tee-lyah kee-chah nah  
 see kee  
 er-ke  
 yah nah  
 t'ahn-tah  
 p'ah kee  
 too-tah-mah-ntah  
 mee-k-hoa nah  
 nyoo-nyoo  
 sah mah-tee  
 chah kah  
 ah-pah mu  
 p'ah kees kah  
 per kah chah  
 hah-toon wah see  
 too roo  
 too-roo paakh-lyai  
 roo p-hai  
 roo p-hah-choe  
 roo-wah nah-yokh  
 mah-nah kah sekx  
 ee-chah-kah  
 mah-tee-kee lyah  
 rahn-tee

koo loas  
 oo-nyah  
 wahkh yai  
 soo-tee chah  
 ah-tee  
 lah-tah  
 lah-tah kee-chah-nah  
 bee lah-koo-nah  
 oo-mah lyahkh-tah

wampu  
 aycha kurku  
 liwru  
 saywa  
 amisqa  
 manuypi mañay  
 iskaynin  
 ch'isqimiy  
 wutilla  
 wutilla kichana  
 siki  
 irqi  
 yana  
 t'anta  
 p'akiy  
 tutamanta mukhuna  
 ñuñu  
 samariy  
 chaka  
 apamuy  
 p'akisqa  
 pirqachay  
 hatun wasi  
 turu  
 turu pukllay  
 ruphay  
 ruphachiy  
 ruwanayuq  
 mana qasiq  
 ichaqa  
 mantikilla  
 rantiy

kuhis  
 uña  
 waqayay  
 suhchay  
 atiy  
 lata  
 lato kichana  
 bilakuna  
 uma floqta

car  
care  
to carry (on the back)  
cassette  
Catholic  
cave  
to celebrate  
cemetery  
ceramic  
chair  
to change (become different)  
to change (exchange)  
to cheer  
cheese  
chest  
chewing gum  
chicha (maize beer)  
chicha bar  
chicken  
child  
chocolate  
  
to choose  
church  
cigarette  
cinema  
city  
clean (of objects)  
clean (of water)  
to clean  
cliff  
to climb  
clock  
to close  
close (near)  
clothes  
coat  
coast  
to collect  
colour  
to come  
comedian  
to comfort  
to communicate  
community

kah-roo  
k-hah wai  
k'e-pee  
kah-see-lae  
kah-tee lee-koo  
mah-ch'ai  
k'oo choo kui  
ah-yah p'ahm pah-nah  
k'ahkh-rah  
tee yah-nah  
hah-nee-rah-yai  
  
kahm-bee-yai  
k'o tui  
kee-soo  
k-hahs ko  
cheek-lea  
ah-hah • ah k-hah  
ah-lah wah-see  
wah-yah  
wah-wah  
mees-k'ee •  
choo-koo-lah-tee  
ahkh lyai  
can lee sah  
see yah-roo  
see noo  
lyahkh tah  
tui too  
ch'oo-yah  
pee chai  
kah-kah  
wee chai  
ree-lookh  
wees-k'ai  
sees-pah  
p'ah chah  
sah-koo  
koos-tah  
pah-lyai  
lyeen-pee  
hah-mui  
ah-see chee-kokh  
kahly-pah-choh-ree  
wee-lyai  
ai lyoo

karru  
qhaway  
q'ipiy  
kasiti  
katuliku  
mach'ay  
q'uchukuy  
aya p'ampana  
k'ok'a  
riyana  
hugurayay  
  
kambiyay  
q'utuy  
kisu  
qhasqu  
chikli  
aha • aqha  
ahawasi  
wallpa  
wawa  
musk'i •  
chukulati  
akllay  
mlisa  
siyaru  
sini  
llaqta  
luytu  
ch'uya  
pichay  
qaga  
wichay  
riluh  
wisq'ay  
sispa  
p'acha  
saku  
kusta  
pallay  
llimpr  
hamuy  
asichikuq  
kallpachany  
villay  
ayllu

community leader  
constipation  
to cook  
corn  
corn on the cob  
corner (outside)  
corner (inside)  
to cost  
country (nation)  
countryside  
cough  
to cough  
to count  
courtyard  
cow  
crazy  
to cross  
cross (angry)  
crowd  
to cry  
cup  
cup (Inca ceremonial)  
to cure  
to cut

hah-mow-t'ah  
k'ees kaa  
wai k'ui  
sah-rah  
chakh lya  
k'oo-choo  
hoo-k'ee  
kwees-tai  
lyahkh-tah  
pahm-pah  
ch oo-hoo • oo-hoo  
oo-hui  
yoo-pai  
kahm-chah  
wah-kah  
wah k'ah  
cheem-pai  
p-hoe nyahs-kah  
tahm-tah  
wah kai  
sur-k'oo  
ke-roo  
hahm-pee  
koo-chui

hamawi'a  
k'iski  
wayk'uy  
sara  
chuqllu  
k'uchu  
huk'i  
kwistay  
llaqta  
pampa  
ch'uhu • uhu  
uhuy  
yupay  
kancha  
waka  
waq'a  
chumpay  
phishasqa  
tanto  
waqay  
suyk'u  
qiru  
hampi'y  
kuchuy

## D

daily  
damp  
dance  
to dance  
danger  
dark (night)  
to get dark  
date of birth  
dawn  
day  
dead  
deaf  
to decide  
deep  
delay  
to delay  
delicious  
dentist  
to deny

sah-pah p'oun chai  
ha-k'a  
too-sui  
too-sui  
mahn-chai  
too tah  
too-tah-yai  
wah-tah hoan-t'ai  
ee-lyah-ree • rahn-k-hee  
p'oun-chai  
wah-nyoos-kah  
oo-pah  
kah-mah-ree-kui  
oo-k-hoo  
oo nai  
oo nai  
mees-k'ee  
kee-roo see-k'ekh  
mah-nahn nee

sapa p'unchoy  
huq'u  
tusuy  
tusuy  
manchay  
tula  
tutayoy  
wato hunt'ay  
illany • rankhi  
p'unchoy  
wahusqa  
upa  
kamanikuy  
ukhu  
unay  
unay  
misk'i  
kiru sik'ig  
manan niy

to depart  
descendant  
desert  
to detour  
diarrhoea  
to have diarrhoea  
to die  
different  
difficult  
to direct  
dirty  
to disturb  
dizzy  
to do/make  
doctor  
done  
door  
to draw  
dream/to dream  
dress  
to dress (oneself)  
to dress (someone else)  
drink/to drink  
drug  
drugstore  
drum (small)  
drum (large)  
drunk  
to get drunk  
dry

## E

each  
early morning  
early afternoon  
to earn (money)  
earth (soil)  
the Earth  
earth goddess  
(Mother Earth)  
earthquake  
east  
easy

*lyokh-sea*  
*k-he-pah wee-nyai*  
*ah ko pahni pah*  
*wahkh-lyee*  
*k'e-chah*  
*k'e chah*  
*wah-nyui*  
*hokh nee rahkh*  
*sah-sah*  
*yah-chah chea*  
*k-hah kah*  
*tah-koo ree*  
*oo-mah moo-yoos kah*  
*roo-wai*  
*dookh-toor*  
*roo-wahs kah*  
*poon-koo*  
*se-k'en-chai*  
*mas-k-hoy*  
*p'ah-chah*  
*p'ah chah lyee-kui*  
*p'ah-chah-lyee-choa*  
*ookh-yai*  
*hahm-pee*  
*hahm-pee-yokh wah-sea*  
*teen-yah*  
*wahm-kahr*  
*mah-chahkh*  
*mah-chai*  
*ch'ah-kee*

*sah-pah*  
*too-tah-lyah mah-tah*  
*ah-lyeen-pee-rahkh*  
*tah ree*  
*aly-pah*  
*kay pah-chah*  
*pah-chah-mah-mah*

*pah-chah koo yui*  
*een tee lyokh-see-mui*  
*fah-seel*

*luqsiy*  
*qhipo wiñay*  
*aqy pampo*  
*waglli*  
*q'icha*  
*q'ichay*  
*wanuy*  
*huqniraq*  
*sasa*  
*yachachiy*  
*khanka*  
*takuriy*  
*uma muyusqa*  
*ruway*  
*duktur*  
*ruwasqa*  
*punku*  
*siq'inchay*  
*musqhuy*  
*p'acha*  
*p'achallikuy*  
*p'achallichiy*  
*ukyay*  
*hampi*  
*hampiyuq wasi*  
*tinya*  
*wankar*  
*machaqa*  
*mochay*  
*ch'aki*

*sapa*  
*tutallamanta*  
*allinpiraq*  
*tariy*  
*allpa*  
*kay pacha*  
*Pachamama*

*pacha kuyuy*  
*inti llusqsimuy*  
*phasil*

## ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

to eat  
to educate  
education  
eggs  
to elect  
electric light  
to embarrass  
embarrassed  
empire  
empty  
end  
English  
to enjoy oneself  
enough  
to enter  
to entertain  
every  
everyone  
everything  
everywhere  
exact[ly]  
to exchange (products)  
to exhibit  
to exist  
to expect  
expensive  
to explain

*nee k-hui*  
*yah chah chee*  
*yah-chai*  
*roon-too*  
*alik lyai*  
*loos*  
*p'en kah-kui*  
*p'en kahs-kah*  
*tah wahn teen soo yoo*  
*ch'oo sahkh*  
*too-kui*  
*een-tees*  
*oo-sah chee-kui*  
*chai-lyah nyah*  
*har-kui*  
*k'a-too-ree chee*  
*lyoo*  
*lyoo-neen-koo*  
*lyah-pah*  
*mai pee pahs*  
*k'ah pahkh*  
*ch-hah lai*  
*ree-koo-ree-chee*  
*kai*  
*soo yai*  
*ahn chah chah-nee-yakh*  
*yah-chah-choe*

*mikhuy*  
*yachachiy*  
*yachay*  
*runtu*  
*aklioy*  
*lus*  
*p'inqakuy*  
*p'inqasqa*  
*tawantinsuyu*  
*ch'usaq*  
*tukuy*  
*inlis*  
*usachikuy*  
*chayllaña*  
*hoykuy*  
*q'uturichiy*  
*lliv*  
*lliwinku*  
*llopa*  
*maypipas*  
*k'apak*  
*chhalay*  
*rikunichiy*  
*kay*  
*suyay*  
*ancha chaniyuq*  
*yachachiy*

## F

to fall  
family  
famous  
far  
farm  
farmer  
farmyard  
fast (movement)  
fast (passage of time)  
fat (grease)  
fault  
lava beans  
fear  
to feed

*aor-mai*  
*fah-mee-lyah*  
*rekh sees-kah*  
*kah roo*  
*chahkh-rah*  
*chahkh-rah roo nah*  
*kahn-chah*  
*p-hah-wai-lyah*  
*rah too lyah*  
*wee rah*  
*hoo-chah*  
*hah-wahs*  
*mahn chah-kui*  
*kah rai*

*urmay*  
*phamilla*  
*nqsisqa*  
*karu*  
*chakra*  
*chakra runa*  
*kancha*  
*phawaylla*  
*ratulla*  
*wiro*  
*hucha*  
*hawas*  
*manchakuy*  
*qaray*

F

to feel (sentiments)	lyuhkh-lyai
to feel (touch)	lyah-mee
fence	ken-chah
festival	ru-mee
to fetch	poo-sah mui
fever	roo-p-hah
few	pee-see
fiancé/fiancée	oor-pee
field (cultivated)	chahkh-rah
fight/to fight	ow-kah-nah kui
to fill	hoon-t'ai
to find (something lost)	tah-ree
to finish	too-kui
fire	nee-nah
first	nyaw-pahkh
flashlight	k'ahn chah-nah
flat (adj)	p'ah-tah
flat place	pahm-pah
flea	pee-kee
flower	t'ee-kah
flour	hah k'oo
to fly	p-hah-wai
fog	pah-chah p-too yoo
to follow	kah-tee
food	mae-k-hoo nah
foreigner	hah wah roo-nah
forest	mahly-kee mahly-kee
forever	wee-nyai-pah-chah
to forget	kon-kai
to forgive	pahm-pah-chai
fort/fortress	poo-kah-rah
fortune teller	wah-takh
free (of liberty)	kes-pee
free (no cost)	yahn-kahn
to freeze	kah-sai
friend	rekh-sea-nah-kakh mah-see
from	mahn-tah

I'm from Cuzco.  
kos-ko-mahn-tah kah-nee

Qusqu-manta kani

full (after a meal)	sahkh-sahs-kah	saksasqa
full (complete)	hoon-t'ah	huni'a
to have fun	koo see kui	kusikuy
future	hah-mokh pah-chah	hamuq pacha

llakllay
llamiy
qincho
raymi
pusamuy
rupha
piri
urpi
chakra
awqanakuy
huni'ay
tariy
tukuy
nina
hawpaq
k'anchana
p'alta
pampa
piki
t'ika
hak'u
phaway
pacha phuyu
qatiy
mikhuna
hawa runa
mallki mallki
wnaypacha
qunqay
pampachay
pukara
watuq
qispi
yanqan
qasay
riqsinakugmasi
-manta

G

game	pookh lyai	pukllay
garbage	k'o pah	q'upa
garden (flower)	paw-kahr	pawqar
garden (fruit)	moo-yah	muya
garlic	ah hoos	ohus
gate	hai koo nah	haykuna
to gather	pah-lyai	pollay
genuine	che-kahkh	chiqaq
to get lost	cheen kui	chinkay
gift	rea-koo-chee-kui	nkuchikuy
girl	see-pahs	sipos
girlfriend	yah nah sah	yanasa
to give	koy	quy
to give birth (humans)	wah-chah-kui	wachakuy
to give birth (animals)	wah-chai	wachay
glass	kes-pee	qispi
to go	rea	ny
to go away	ree-pui	ripuy

Get lost! Go away!  
lyakh-sael ree-puil

iLluqsyl iRipuy!

God	yah-yah	Yaya
gold	ko-ree	quri
good (adj)	ah-lyeen	allin

Good afternoon.  
wee-nahs tahr-does

Winas tardis.

Good evening/night.  
wee-nahs noo cheas

Winas nuchis.

Good morning.  
wee-noos dee yahs

Winus diyas.

Goodbye.  
teen-koo-nahn-chees-kah-mah

Tinkunanchiskama.

grass	k'ah-chao	q'achu
grave (tomb)	ah-yah sahn-k-hah	aya sankha
great (size)	hah-taan	hatun
great (quality)	koo-sah koo-sah	kusa kusa
to grow	wee-nyai	wnay
gues	kor-pah	qurpa
guide (person)	nyahn-tah rek-see-chekh	hanta riqsichiq

G

D  
I  
C  
T  
I  
O  
N  
A  
R  
Y

hair (of body/animal)  
 hair (of head)  
 half  
 to halt (oneself)  
 to halt (someone else)  
 handbag  
 handsome  
 hand-woven  
 happy  
 hard (difficult)  
 to have  
 he  
 to heal  
 healer  
 health  
 to hear  
 to heat  
 heaven  
 heavy  
 to help

Help me!  
 yah-nah-pah-wail

(Yanapawáyl)

herb  
 herbalist  
 here

ko rah  
 ko-rah wahn kahm pekh  
 kai-pee

qura  
 qurawan qampiq  
 kaypi

Hey!  
 yowl

(Yowl)

high  
 hike/to hike  
 hi!  
 to hire  
 to hold  
 hole  
 holiday  
 home  
 honest

saa nea  
 poo-ree  
 or-ko chah  
 ahl-kee lai  
 hah-p'ee  
 f'a-ko  
 p-hees-toh  
 wah-see ai-lyoo  
 soo-mahkh  
 kaw-sai-nee-yakh  
 ah-nyah-kah  
 lah-chee wah-nah  
 soo yai

suní  
 puriy  
 urqucha  
 alkilay  
 hap'iy  
 f'uqu  
 phista  
 wasi ayltu  
 sumaq  
 kawsaynyuq  
 añaka  
 lachiwana  
 suyay

horrible  
 horse  
 to ride a horse  
 hospital  
 hat  
 to be hot (person)  
 house  
 how  
 how much  
 to hug  
 to hug each other  
 humankind  
 to be hungry  
 to hurt

mee-lyai  
 kah-wah-lyoo  
 saa-lyah kui  
 hahna pee nah wah see  
 roo p-hah  
 roo p-hah-tee  
 wah see  
 ee nai nah  
 hai k'ahn  
 mah-k'ah lyee  
 mah-k'ah-lyoo nah-kui  
 roo nah  
 yahí kai  
 nah nai

millay  
 kawallu  
 sillakuy  
 hampna wasi  
 rupha  
 ruphary  
 wasi  
 inayna  
 hayk'on  
 mak'olliy  
 mak'alimokuy  
 runa  
 yarqay  
 nanay

## I

ice  
 if  
 ill  
 to imitate  
 immediately  
 important  
 in  
 in a hurry  
 Inca  
 (to become) infected  
 (to become) inflamed  
 to inform  
 injury  
 inside  
 instructor  
 intelligent  
 to introduce (a person)  
 island  
 itch (sensation)

no-kah • nya-kah  
 ch-hoo-lyoon-koo  
 see-choos  
 on kos-kah  
 kah-tee-chee-kui  
 koo nah lyahn  
 chah-nee-yokh  
 pee  
 ah poo-rahis kah  
 een-kah  
 ah'oo pur  
 poon-kae  
 wee-lyai  
 k'ee ree  
 oo k-hoo-pee  
 yah-chah-chekh  
 yah-chah-nee-yokh  
 reh see-chee  
 wah-f'ah  
 sek see

nuqa • ñuqa  
 chhullunku  
 sichus  
 unqusqa  
 qatichikuy  
 kunattan  
 chaniyuq  
 -pi  
 apurasqa  
 inka  
 ch'upuy  
 punkiy  
 willay  
 k'iri  
 ukhupi  
 yachachua  
 yachayniyuq  
 nqsichiy  
 wat'a  
 siqsiy

## J

jar  
 job  
 to join  
 joke  
 to joke  
 joker (comedian)

oor poo  
 lyahn-k'ah nah  
 hookh lyah kui  
 chahn sah  
 chahn-sah-kui  
 ah-see-chee-kokh

urpu  
 liank'ona  
 hukllakuy  
 chonso  
 chonsakuy  
 aschikuq

## K

journey  
juice  
to jump  
jungle

## K

to keep  
to keep something for  
someone else

key  
to kick  
to kill  
kind (nice)  
kind (type)  
to kiss  
kitchen  
knapsack  
knife  
to know (a fact)  
to know (people or places)

## L

lake  
land  
language  
large  
last  
late  
to be late  
to laugh  
lazy  
leader  
to lead  
to learn  
leather  
to leave (go away)  
to leave something  
to be left over (in excess)  
left (not right)  
left-handed  
to lend (durable items)  
to lend (consumables/  
money)  
to lend a hand

kah roo poo-roo  
hee-lyee  
p'ee-tai  
yoon-kah

wah-kah-chai  
choo rah pur

p'oo-tee • lyah-wae  
hai-t'ai  
wah-nyoo chee  
k-hoo yah kakh  
reekh ch'ahkh  
moo-ch'ai  
koo-see-nah  
k'e pea  
koo choo-nah  
yah-chai  
rekh-see

ko-chah  
ahly-pah  
ree-mai • see-mee  
bah-toon  
kar-nah  
tai ree  
tai-ree-yai  
ah-see  
ke-lyah  
kah-mah-chekh  
poo-sai  
yah-chai  
kah-rah  
lyakh see  
sah-kay  
poo chui  
lyo-k'e  
lyo-k'en-choo  
mah-nyai  
mah nui  
oi-nee

karu puriy  
hili  
p'lay  
yunka

waqaychay  
chu-apuy

p'uti • llawn  
hay'oy  
wanuchiy  
khuyakuq  
ikh'ag  
muchi'oy  
kusina  
q'ipi  
kuchuna  
yachay  
riqsiy

qucho  
allpa  
nmay • simi  
hatun  
qayna  
tayni  
tayriyay  
asiy  
qilla  
kamachiq  
pusay  
yachay  
qora  
llugsiy  
saqiy  
puchuy  
lluq'i  
lluq'inchu  
mañay  
manuy  
ayniy

## ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

letter  
liar  
to lie (be untruthful)  
to lie down  
life  
light (in weight)  
light (illumination)  
to like  
like (like this)  
liquor  
to listen  
little (small)  
a little bit  
to live  
to live in  
lock

to lock  
long (length)  
to look/look after  
to look for  
to look like  
loose  
lost  
a lot (quantity)  
love/to love (affection)  
love/to love (want/desire)  
love/to love (intense)  
to (be in) love  
to (fall in) love  
to (fall in) love (intense)  
lover  
luck  
lucky  
lunch

## M

made of  
made of stone  
main road  
main square  
to make  
man  
mankind  
many

kel-kah  
lyoo-lyah  
lyoo-lyah-kui  
see-roo  
kow-sai  
ch-hah lyah  
k'ahn-chai  
moo-nai  
hee nah  
trah-woo  
oo yah roo  
hoo ch'ui  
pee-see pee-see-lyah  
kow-sai  
tee-yai  
kahn-dah-roo-wahn  
wees-k'ai  
wees-k'ah-nah  
sui t'oo  
k hah-wai  
mahs-k-hai  
reekh-ch'ah-kui  
wah-yah  
cheen-kahs kah  
ahs-k hah  
k-hoo yai  
moo-nai  
wai lyui  
son ko too pah-chae  
moo-nah nah-kui  
wai-lyoo-nah kui  
mao-nahkh • war-lyokh  
sah mee  
sah-mee-yokh  
ahl-moo-sai

mahn-tah  
roo-mee-mahn tah  
hah toon nyahn  
plah-sah  
roo-wai  
k-hah-ree  
roo-nah  
ahs-k-hah

qilqa  
llulla  
llullakuy  
siniy  
kawsay  
chhalla  
k'anchay  
munay  
hana  
trawu  
uyaniy  
huch'uy  
pisi pisilla  
kowsay  
tiyay  
kondawwan  
wsq'ay  
wsq'ana  
suy'u  
qhaway  
maskhay  
rikh'akuy  
waya  
chinkasqa  
askha  
khuyay  
munay  
waylluy  
sunqu tupachiy  
munanakuy  
wayllunakuy  
munaq • wayllug  
sarni  
sarniyuq  
almusay

-manta  
rumi-manta  
hatun ñan  
pasa  
ruway  
qhan  
runa  
askha

## M

D  
I  
C  
T  
I  
O  
N  
A  
R  
Y

map	<i>mah-pah</i>
market	<i>k-hah-too • plah-sah</i>
marriage	<i>kah-sah rah kui</i>
marvellous	<i>ahn chah soo mahkh</i>
Mass (Catholic)	<i>mee-sah</i>
match (sport)	<i>pookh lyai</i>
match (to light fires)	<i>foos puo roo</i>
to matter	<i>chah-nee-yokh kai</i>

It doesn't matter.

*mah-nahn ee mah-nahn-pahs choo*

What's the matter?

*ee-mah-tahkh soo-see-dee-soon-kee?*

mayor	<i>ahl kahf-dee</i>	<i>alkaldi</i>
medicine	<i>hahm-pee</i>	<i>hampi</i>
medium	<i>tahkh-sah</i>	<i>taksa</i>
to meet	<i>teen-kui</i>	<i>tinkuy</i>
to meet up with	<i>too-pai</i>	<i>tupay</i>
monu	<i>mee-noo</i>	<i>minu</i>
message	<i>wee-lyah-chee-kui</i>	<i>willichikuy</i>
middle (in the)	<i>chow-pee-pee</i>	<i>chawpinpi</i>
milk	<i>lee-chee</i>	<i>lich</i>
mirror	<i>leer-poo</i>	<i>lipu</i>
to miss (person)	<i>wah too kui</i>	<i>watukuy</i>
mistake (make a)	<i>pahn-tai</i>	<i>pantay</i>
to mix	<i>tahkh-roy</i>	<i>taquy</i>
money	<i>kul-ke</i>	<i>qulqi</i>
month	<i>kee-lyah</i>	<i>killa</i>
mosquito net	<i>moos-kee-tee-roo</i>	<i>muskitiru</i>
moon	<i>kee-lyah</i>	<i>killa</i>
more	<i>ahs-wahn</i>	<i>aswan</i>
more or less	<i>yah kah</i>	<i>yaqa</i>
much	<i>ahn-chah</i>	<i>ancha</i>
mud	<i>foor-roo</i>	<i>furu</i>
music	<i>moo-see-kah</i>	<i>musika</i>
musician	<i>moo see koo</i>	<i>musiku</i>

name	<i>soo-tee</i>	<i>sutr</i>
to name	<i>soo tee chai</i>	<i>sutichay</i>
narrow	<i>k'eeckh lyoo</i>	<i>k'iklu</i>
nation	<i>lyahkh tah</i>	<i>llaqta</i>
nature	<i>kaw-sai pah-chah</i>	<i>kawsay pacha</i>
near	<i>sees-pah • kar-lyah</i>	<i>sipa • qaylla</i>

*mapa*  
*qhata • plasa*  
*kasarakuy*  
*ancha suntaq*  
*misa*  
*pukllay*  
*phuspuu*  
*chaniyuq kay*

*Monan imanapashu.*

*¿Imotaq susidisunki?*

*alkaldi*  
*hampi*  
*taksa*  
*tinkuy*  
*tupay*  
*minu*  
*willichikuy*  
*chawpinpi*  
*lich*  
*lipu*  
*watukuy*  
*pantay*  
*taquy*  
*qulqi*  
*killa*  
*muskitiru*  
*killa*  
*aswan*  
*yaqa*  
*ancha*  
*furu*  
*musika*  
*musiku*

*sutr*  
*sutichay*  
*k'iklu*  
*llaqta*  
*kawsay pacha*  
*sipa • qaylla*

neck  
necklace  
to need  
needle (sewing)  
needle (large)  
neighbour  
never  
new  
news  
next (following)  
next to  
nice  
nickname  
night  
noise  
none

north  
nothing  
not yet  
now

**O**  
ocean  
of (poss.)  
of course  
often  
o'd (age)  
o'd (worn out)  
on

It's on the table.

*mee-sah-pee kah shahn*

*Misa-pi kashan.*

one  
onions  
only  
open  
to open  
opinion  
or  
to organise  
original  
other

*koon-kah*  
*wahf-kah*  
*moona*  
*ah-woo hah*  
*yow-tee*  
*wah-see-mah-see*  
*mah nah hai-k'ahkh-pahs*  
*moo sokh*  
*wee-lyni-koo-nah*  
*hah-mokh • kah-tekh*  
*wahkh-tahn-pee*  
*ah lyean*  
*k-haa-yai soo-tee*  
*too tah • ch'ee see*  
*rokh yah*  
*mah nah*  
*ch'oo-lyah-lyah-pahs •*  
*mah nah mo-ken*  
*wee-chai*  
*mah-nahn ee-mah-pahs*  
*mah nah-rahkh*  
*koo nahn*

*ko-chah-muh-mah*  
*-kh • -pah*  
*ree-kee*  
*nyah-tahkh-nyah tahkh*  
*mah choo*  
*t-han-tah*  
*-pee*

*kunka*  
*watqa*  
*munay*  
*awuha*  
*yawn*  
*wasi-masi*  
*mana hayk'apas*  
*musug*  
*willaykuna*  
*hamug • qatiq*  
*waqtanpi*  
*allin*  
*khuyay suti*  
*tuta • ch'isi*  
*ruqyo*  
*mano*  
*ch'ullallapas •*  
*mano mayqin*  
*wichay*  
*monan imapas*  
*manaraq*  
*kunan*

*quchamama*  
*-q • -pa*  
*riki*  
*ñataq-ñataq*  
*machu*  
*thorita*  
*-pi*

P

Ouch!  
ah-chah-kowl

¡Achakáwl

outside  
over  
overcoat  
to owe (money)  
owl  
owner

hah-wah  
hah-wahn  
p'nes-too-nah  
mah-noo kai  
too-koo  
dui nyoo

hawa  
hawen  
p'istuna  
manu kay  
luku  
duyinu

P

package  
pain  
painkillers  
to paint  
painter  
pants  
paper  
park  
party  
to pass (hand to)  
to pass (on the street)  
to pass (cross a  
bridge/river)  
passenger  
past (remote,  
undefined time)  
path  
patient (adj)  
to pay  
payment  
peace  
peak (of a mountain)  
peas  
pen/pencil  
people  
perhaps  
person  
pharmacy  
photo  
photographer  
to pick up (lift)  
to pick up  
(gather, collect)

k'e-pee  
nah-nai  
nah-nai t-ha neo-chekh  
lyoo see  
lyoo-sekh  
pahh tuh-loon  
rah-p'ah • rah-p-lyee  
pook lyah-nah pahni pah  
fees tah  
hai-wai  
pah sai  
cheem-pai

pah sah free-roo  
oo nai • nyow pah

nyahn  
lyah k-hoe  
koy • pah-gai  
pah-goo  
kaf see kow-sai  
poon-tah  
ahl weer-hahs  
kal kah-nah  
roo nah-koo-nah  
ee-chah-pahs-choh  
rao-nah  
hahm-pee-yokh wuh see  
foo-too  
foo-too kor-kokh  
ho-kah-ree  
pah-lyai

q'ipi  
nanay  
nanay thanichiq  
llusi  
llusi  
pantalon  
rap'a • raphi  
pukllana pampa  
phista  
hayway  
posay  
chimpay

pasahiru  
unay • nowpa

non  
llakhi  
quy • pagay  
pagu  
qasi kawsay  
punta  
alwisthas  
qilqana  
runakuna  
ichapaschá  
runa  
hompinyuq wasi  
phutu  
phutu qurquq  
huqariy  
pailloy

piece  
pill  
pillow  
place  
plane  
plant  
to plant (trees)  
to plant (sow)  
to plant (vegetables)  
plate  
to play (games or sport)  
to play (music)  
playing field (sport)

plenty  
pocket  
poem  
police  
pond  
poor/poor person  
possible  
pot  
pottery  
poverty  
power (ability)  
power (strength)  
powerful (rich/influential)  
powerful (dominant)  
to pray  
to prefer  
pregnant (humans)  
pregnant (animals)  
to prepare  
present (gift)  
present (now)  
pretty  
price (fair price)  
probably  
to protect  
to pull  
pure (water)  
purse with shoulder strap  
to push  
to put

ahkh-no • k'ookh-moo  
pahs-tee-lyah  
sow nah  
pah-chah  
ah-wee yoon  
ko-rah • yoo-rah  
mahly-kee  
tah-pui  
yoo-rai  
p'oo koo  
puakh-lyai  
wah koh chao  
puakh-lyah nah  
pahni pah  
ahs k-hah  
wool-see-koo  
hah-rah-wee  
wah-tee yah  
ko chah  
wahkh choh  
ah-tee-nah lyah  
mahn-kah  
rahkh-ch'ee  
wahkh-chah kai  
ah-tee  
kahly-pah  
k-hah pahkh  
ah tee-pahkh  
mah-nyah-kui  
moo nai  
weekh sah yokh  
chee-choo  
kuh-mah-ree  
rae k-hoo-chee-kui  
koo-nahn • kah-nahn  
soo mahkh  
chah-neen  
ee chah-pahs  
ah mah-chai  
ai-sai  
ch'oo-yah  
ch'oo-pah  
tahni kai  
choo-rai

aqnu • k'ukmu  
pastilla  
sawna  
pacha  
awiyun  
qura • yura  
mallkiy  
tarpuy  
yuray  
p'uku  
pukllay  
waqachiy  
pukllana  
pampa  
askha  
wulsiku  
harawi  
wardiya  
qucha  
wakcha  
atinalla  
manka  
raqch'i  
wakcha kay  
ahy  
kaltpa  
qhapaq  
atipaq  
mahakuy  
munay  
wiksayuq  
chichu  
kamoriy  
rikhuchikuy  
kunan • kanan  
sumaq  
chanin  
ichapas  
amachay  
aysay  
ch'uya  
ch'uspa  
lanqay  
churay

## Q

Quechua speakers  
Quechua  
question  
to question  
quick  
  
quickly (motion)  
  
quickly (time)  
quiet (silence)  
quinoa (Andean grain)

roo nah  
roo nah see-mee  
tah-poo-nah  
tah-pui  
p-hah-wahkh •  
oot-k-hahkh  
p-hah-war-lyah •  
oos-k-hai lyah  
rah-roo lyah  
ch'een  
keen-wah • kyoo nyah

runa  
runasimi  
tapuna  
tapuy  
phawaq •  
utahaa  
phawaylla •  
usqhaylla  
ratulla  
ch'in  
kinwa • kiwña

## R

race (contest)  
radio  
rain  
to rain  
raw (uncooked)  
to read  
ready  
real (genuine)  
reason  
to receive  
recently  
to recognise  
to refund  
to refuse  
region  
to regret  
to reject  
to relax  
to remain  
to remember  
remote  
to rent  
to repeat  
to respect  
rest/to rest (relax)  
rest (remaining)  
restaurant  
restroom  
to return (come back)  
rice  
to ride (a horse)

p-hah-wai  
rah-dee-yoo  
pah-rah  
pah-rai  
hahin-koo  
lee-yee • nyah ween-chai  
kah-mah-roos-kah  
che kahkh  
rai koo  
chahis kwe  
chah-rahkh  
rekh-sea  
koo tee-chee pui  
ah-mah noe  
soo yoo  
nah-nah-chee-kui  
ah mah noe  
haw-kay  
k-he-pai  
yoo-yai  
kah roo kah roo  
ahl-kee lai  
koo tee-pai  
yoo-pai chai  
sah-mai  
wah keen  
mee k-hoo-nah wah see  
hees-p'ah-koo-nah  
koo-tee mui  
ah-roos  
see-lyah-kui

phaway  
radiyu  
para  
paray  
hanku  
liyiy • hawinchay  
kamarisqa  
chiqaq  
-rayku  
chaskiy  
chayraq  
nqsiy  
kutichipuy  
ama niy  
suyru  
nanachikuy  
ama niy  
haw-kay  
qhipay  
yuyay  
karu karu  
alkilay  
kutipay  
yupaychay  
samay  
wakin  
mikhuna wasi  
hisp'akuna  
kutimuy  
arus  
sillakuy

## ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

right (correct)  
right (not left)  
ring (jewellery)  
ripe  
river  
road  
to rob  
rock (stone)  
rope  
round  
rubbish  
rug  
ruins

rule  
to run

chah neen  
pah-nyah  
see-wee  
po kos kah  
mah yoo  
nyahn  
soo-wah-kui  
roo mee  
wahs-k-hah  
moo yoo  
k'o-pah  
kam-pee  
nyaw-pah lyahkh tah •  
poo-roon lyahkh-tah  
kah mah-chae  
p-hah-wai

chonin  
paña  
siwi  
puqusqa  
mayu  
ñan  
suwakuy  
ruini  
wascho  
muyu  
q'upa  
qumpi  
ñawpa llaqta •  
purun llaqta  
kamachiy  
phaway

## S

sad  
safe  
salt  
sama  
sand  
to save (a person)  
to say  
school  
scissors  
sea  
to search  
seat  
to see  
seed  
to select  
to sell  
to sell at a market/  
fair/stand  
to send a person  
(on an errand)  
to separate  
to serve food  
to saw  
shade/shadow  
to shake hands  
shampoo  
to share one's food/drink

lyah-kees-kah  
k-hah-lee-lyah  
kah-chee  
kee-kee  
ah ko  
kes-pee-chee  
noe  
yah-chai wah-see  
koo-chao-nah  
ko-chah-mah-mah  
mahs-k-hai  
tee-yah-nah  
k-hah-wai  
moo-hoo  
ahkh lyai  
been-dee  
k-hah tui

kah-chai

t'ah-kai • rah-kee  
kah-rai  
see-rai  
lyahn-t-hoo  
lyah-mee-yui  
chahm-poo  
mah-lyee-chee

llakisqa  
qhachila  
kachi  
kiki  
aqu  
qispichiy  
niy  
yochay wasi  
kuchuna  
quchomama  
maskhay  
tiyana  
qhaway  
muhu  
akllay  
bindiy  
qhachuy

kachay

t'aqay • rakiy  
qaray  
siray  
llanthu  
llamiyuy  
champu  
mallichiy

to shave  
shawl  
she  
shelf  
shine  
shop  
short  
to shout  
show  
shut  
to shut  
sickness/to get sick  
side  
sign  
to sign (a document)  
signature  
silent  
silver  
similar  
to sing  
singer  
single man  
single woman  
single (unique)  
to sit  
size/to size  
sky  
sky blue  
to sleep  
sleepy  
to slide  
slowly  
small  
to smell  
to smile  
smoke  
to smoke (a cigarette)  
smooth  
to sneeze  
snow/to snow  
so  
soap  
soft  
solid  
some (animate object)

p'akhk lai  
lyeekh-lyah  
pai  
choo ruh-ree-nah  
k'ahn'chai  
teen dah  
tahkh sah  
kah pah-ree  
k-lah-wah-chee  
wees-k'ahs kah  
wees-k'ai  
on-koy  
keen rai  
oo-nahh'chah  
soo-tee sel-k'oy  
sel-k'o  
ch'een  
kot-ke  
hee-nah  
tah-kee  
tah-kekh  
mah nah wahr-mee-yakh  
mah-nah qo-sah-yakh  
ch'oo lyah  
tee-yai  
sah yai  
hah-nahkh pah-chah  
f'akh-rah ahn-kahs  
poo-nyui  
poo-nyui ahsai  
soo-chui  
ah lyee-lyah mahh tah  
hoo-ch'ui  
maos-k-hee  
ah-sae-ree-kui  
q'oos-nyee  
pee-tai  
syookh  
ah ch-hee  
ree-t'ee  
chai hee-nah-kah •  
kar-nah-tah  
hah-woon  
lyahm-p'oo  
ch'ee lah • choo choo  
wah-keen-koo-nah-lyah

p'aday  
liklla  
pay  
churarina  
k'anchay  
tinda  
takso  
qapariy  
qhawachiy  
wisq'asqa  
wisq'ay  
unquy  
kinray  
unancha  
suti silq'uy  
silq'u  
ch'in  
qulqi  
hina  
tokiy  
tokiq  
mana warniyuq  
mano qusayuy  
ch'ulla  
liyay  
sayay  
hanaq pacha  
f'uqa anqas  
puñuy  
puñuy aysay  
suchuy  
allillamanta  
huch'uy  
muskuy  
asinkuy  
q'usfi  
pitay  
siwk  
achhiy  
rit'i  
chay hinaqa •  
kaynota  
hawun  
ilamp'u  
ch'ila • chuchu  
wakinkunalla

# ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

some (inanimate object)  
someone  
something  
sometimes  
song (sad)  
soon

wah-kee-wah-kee-lyan  
pee-pahs  
ee-mah-peos •  
ee-mah-pahs  
mai-nee-lyahin-paa  
tah-kee • hah-rat-wae  
koo nah-lyan

wakiwakilla  
pipas  
imapis • imapas  
maynillanpi  
taki • harawn  
kunalla

Sorry.

dees-pean-sah-yoo-wai

Dispnsayway.

sound  
Spanish  
to speak  
speedy  
spindle (for spinning)  
spring (water)  
square (shape)  
square (town)  
stairs  
to stand  
stars  
to start  
to stay (remain)  
to steal  
steam  
sleep  
to step  
step on  
stone  
to stop (oneself)  
to stop (someone else)  
storm  
story  
straight  
stranger  
stream

sur-nai  
kaks-tee-lyah noo  
ree-mai  
oos-k-hakh  
poos-kah  
pookh-yoo  
tah-wah k'oo-choo-yakh  
plah'sah  
pah-tah pah-tah  
sah-yai  
koy-lyoor • ch'ahs kah  
kah-lyah ree  
k-he pai  
soo-wai  
wahkh-see  
sah-yahkh  
t-hahit-koa  
sah-rui  
roo-mee  
sah-yai  
sah-yah-chee  
lyakh-lyahh pah-rah  
wee-lyah-kui  
syook  
mah-nah rek soes-kah  
mah-yoo chah •  
oo-noo hai-kokh  
nyahn • kah-lyee  
kahly-pah  
k'ai-too  
choo-choo  
kah-kah  
seen-chae  
yah-chai moo-nahkh

suynay  
kastillanu  
rimay  
usqhaq  
puska  
pukyu  
tawa k'uchuyuy  
plasa  
pota pota  
sayay  
quyllur • ch'aska  
qallanay  
qh'ipay  
suway  
waksi  
soyay  
thakay  
soruy  
runir  
sayay  
sayachiy  
lluqlla para  
willakuy  
siwk  
mana riqsisqa  
mayucha •  
unu haykuq  
ñan • kalli  
kallpa  
q'aytu  
chuchu  
qaqa  
sunchi  
yachay munay

street  
strength  
string  
strong (solid)  
strong (durable)  
strong (person)  
student

stupid	<i>nah nah ah-lyeen</i>	<i>mana allin yuyayniyuq</i>
to succeed	<i>yoo-yai nre-yokh</i>	
to suffer	<i>ah-lyeen-walin lyokh sue</i>	<i>allinwan llusiy</i>
sugar	<i>nyah kai</i>	<i>hakay</i>
suitcase	<i>mees-k'ee • ah-soo-kahr</i>	<i>misk'i • asukar</i>
sunlight	<i>mah-fee-tah</i>	<i>malita</i>
sunrise	<i>roo-p-hai</i>	<i>ruphay</i>
	<i>ee-tee-lyee-pua-pee mui •</i>	<i>inti llipimuy •</i>
	<i>lyokh-see-mui</i>	<i>llusimuy</i>
sunset	<i>ch'ee soo-yai-pui •</i>	<i>ch'isiyapuy •</i>
	<i>ee-tee-yai-kui</i>	<i>intiyaykuy</i>
to sweep	<i>pee-chai</i>	<i>pichay</i>
sweat	<i>mees k'ee</i>	<i>misk'i</i>
to swim	<i>wai-t'ai</i>	<i>way'tay</i>

<b>T</b>		
table	<i>wa'im pahr</i>	<i>wampar</i>
to take	<i>ah pai</i>	<i>apay</i>
to take (on your back)	<i>k'e-pee</i>	<i>q'ipy</i>
talk	<i>ree-mai</i>	<i>rimay</i>
tall	<i>hah-toon</i>	<i>hatun</i>
tambourine	<i>teen-yah</i>	<i>hnyo</i>
to taste	<i>mah-lyee</i>	<i>malliy</i>
tasty	<i>soo-mahkh • mees-k'ee</i>	<i>sumaq • misk'i</i>
teacher	<i>yah chah chekh •</i>	<i>yachachiq •</i>
	<i>hah-mow t'ah</i>	<i>hamaw'ta</i>
tear	<i>we-ke</i>	<i>wiqi</i>
teeth	<i>kee-roo</i>	<i>kiru</i>
to tell	<i>nee • wee lyai</i>	<i>nuy • willay</i>
temperature (fever)	<i>roo-p-hai on-koy</i>	<i>ruphay unquy</i>
temple	<i>mahn ko/yoo pai chai</i>	<i>manqu/yupaychay</i>
	<i>wah-see</i>	<i>was</i>
terrible	<i>mah nah ah lyee</i>	<i>mana allin</i>
to thank	<i>ah nyai-chai • sool-pai nee</i>	<i>añaychay • sulpay nry</i>

Thank you.

*ah nyai-char-kee • sool-pai*

*Añaychayki. • Sulpay.*

that	<i>chai • ahn-chai</i>	<i>chay • anchay</i>
that over there	<i>chah-hai • hah kai</i>	<i>chahay • haqay</i>
them	<i>pai koo-nah</i>	<i>paykuna</i>
then (of that time)	<i>chai pah-chah</i>	<i>chay pacha</i>
there	<i>chai-pee</i>	<i>chaypi</i>
they	<i>pai-koo-nah</i>	<i>paykuna</i>

thief	<i>soo-wah</i>	<i>suwa</i>
thin (skinny)	<i>too lyoo</i>	<i>tullu</i>
to think	<i>yoo yai</i>	<i>yuyay</i>
thirst	<i>ch ah kee</i>	<i>ch'akiy</i>
thirsty	<i>ch ah-kees kah</i>	<i>ch'akisqa</i>
this	<i>kai</i>	<i>kay</i>
thought	<i>yoo-yai</i>	<i>yuyay</i>
to lie	<i>wah-tai</i>	<i>wotay</i>
tight	<i>mah t'ee</i>	<i>mot'i</i>
time	<i>pah-chah</i>	<i>pacha</i>
tin (of food)	<i>lah-tah</i>	<i>lata</i>
tin opener	<i>lah-tah kee-chah-nah</i>	<i>lata kichana</i>
tired	<i>sai-k'oos kah</i>	<i>sayk'usqa</i>
today	<i>koo nahn p'aan-chai</i>	<i>kunan p'unchay</i>
together	<i>kuas kah</i>	<i>kuska</i>
toilet	<i>haes p'ah koo-nah</i>	<i>hisp'akuna</i>
tomorrow	<i>pah kah-reen</i>	<i>paqarin</i>
too	<i>pees • pahs</i>	<i>-pis • -pas</i>

Me too.

*no-kah pees •*

*nyo kah-pahs*

*Nuqa-pis. •*

*Nuqa-pas.*

too much	<i>chee kah chee-kah</i>	<i>chika chika</i>
torch	<i>k'ahn chah-nah</i>	<i>k'anchana</i>
to touch	<i>lyoh-mee</i>	<i>llamiy</i>
tourist	<i>too rees-tah</i>	<i>lunsta</i>
towards/to	<i>-mahn • tah</i>	<i>-man • -ta</i>
towel	<i>too-wah-lyah</i>	<i>tuwalla</i>
town	<i>lyahkh-tah</i>	<i>llaqta</i>
track (path)	<i>nyahn</i>	<i>han</i>
to translate	<i>t'eech-rai</i>	<i>t'ikray</i>
trash	<i>k'a-pah</i>	<i>q'upa</i>
to travel	<i>ch'oo-sai • poo-ree</i>	<i>ch'usay • puny</i>
traveller	<i>poo-rekh</i>	<i>purig</i>
tree	<i>mahly-kee</i>	<i>mallki</i>
to trek	<i>kah-roo poo-ree</i>	<i>koru puriy</i>
truck	<i>kah-mee yoon</i>	<i>kamiyun</i>
true	<i>che-kahkh</i>	<i>chiqaq</i>

It's true!

*che-kahkh-mee!*

*!Chiqaqmit*

to trust  
truth

*koon-p-hee-yai*  
*che kahkh*

*kunphiyay*  
*chiqaq*

to turn	moo-yoo-ree	muyuriy
Turn left.		
lyo-k'e-mahn moo-yoo-ree		Lluq'iman muyuriy
Turn right.		
pah nyah-mahn moo-yoo-ree		Pahaman muyuriy.

twice	ees-kai koo-lee	iskay kuli
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## U

under	pah chahn	pachan
to understand	een teen-dee	intindiy
universe	tekh see moo-yoo	tiqsimuyu
until	-kah-mah	-kama
up	hah nahkh	hanaq
uphill	wee chai	wichay
to be upset	p-hee-nyah kui	phinakuy
urgent	oos-k-hai pahkh	usqhaypaq
useful	ah-lyeen	allin

## V

vacation	sah mai pah-chah	samay pacha
valley	k-hes-wah • war-k'o	qhiswa • wayq'u
valuable	chah-nee-yokh	chanryuq
value	chah-neon	chanin
vegetarian	mah-nah ar-chah	mana aycha
	mee kokh	mikuq
very	ahn chah	ancho
village	lyahkh-tah	llaqta
to visit	wah-too kui	watukuy

## W

to wait	sao-yai	suyay
to walk	poo-ree	puriy
wall	per-kah	piqa
to want	moo nai	munay
warm	k'o nyee	q'uñi
to warm up	k'o nyee kui	q'uñikuy
to warn	yoo-yahm-pai	yuyampay
to wash (clothes/hair)	t'ahkh sai	t'aqsay
to wash (general, except clothes/hair)	matikh-ch-hee	maqchhiy
to wash oneself (bathe)	ahr-mah kui	armakuy

## ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

washing powder	dee-tear-heen tee	ditirhinti
watch	k-hah wai	qhaway
to watch	ree looh	rihuh
water	oo-noo • yah-koo	unu • yaku
waterfall	p-hahkh-chah	phoqcha
way (path)	nyahn	ñan
we (exclusive)	no-kai-koo	nuqayku
we (inclusive)	no-kahn-chees	nuqanchis
weak	kahly pah wah-nyui	kallpa wañuy
to wear (clothes)	p'ah-chah lyee-kui	p'achallikuy
to weave	ah-wai	away
wedding	kah sah-rah-kui	kasarakuy
week	sae-mah-nah	simana
to weigh	ai-sai	aysay
weight	lyah-sah	llasa
well	ah-lyeen	allin
west	een-tee cheen kai-kui	inti chinkaykuy
wet	ho-k'o	huq'u

Who?	
ee-mahn?	¿Iman?
What! (response to being called)	
hail/ee-mahl	¡Hay!/¡Imoi
When?	
hah-k'ahkh?	¿Hayk'aq?
Where?	
mai peen?	¿Maypin?
From where?	
mai-mahn-tohn?	¿Maymantan?
To where?	
mai-tah-tahkh?	¿Maytataq?
Which?	
mai-keen?	¿Mayqin?
Who?	
peen? (sg)/pee-koo-nahn? (pl)	¿Pin?/¿Pikunan?
Who is it?	
peen?	¿Pin?
Whose?	
pekh-pah?	¿Piqpa?
Why?	
ee-mah-nahkh-teen?	¿Imanaqin?

## A

achhiy	ah-ch-hee	to sneeze
acha	ah-hah	chicha (maize beer)
ahinaqa	ah-hee-nah-kah	so
akllay	ahk lyai	to choose
aksidinti	ahkh-see-deen-tee	accident
akupana	ah-koo-pah nah	sunset
alkaldi	ahl-kahl dee	mayor
alkilay	ahl-kee lai	to hire • to rent
almusay	ahl-moo sai	to have lunch
allilamanta	ah lyee-lyah-mahn tah	slowly
allin	ah lyeen	good • useful • well
allpa	ahly pah	land • earth (soil)
ama niy	ah-mah nee	to refuse • to reject
omachay	ah-mah-chai	to protect
omisqa	ah mes-kah	bored • boring
ancha	ahn-chah	much • very
apamuy	ah-pah mui	to bring
apay	ah-pai	to take
apu	ah-poo	rich
apurasqa	ah-poo-rahk-kah	in a hurry
aqnu	ahkh-no	piece
aqv	ah-ko	sand
armakuy	ahr-mah-kui	to bathe • to wash oneself
arpha	ahr-p-hah	blind (adj)
as aslla	ahs ah-lyah	a little bit
asikuy	ah see-ree kui	to smile
asiti	ah-see tee	oil (cooking)
asiy	ah-sao	to laugh
askamalla	ahs kah mah-lyah	quickly • fast (time)
askha	ahs-k-hah	many • a lot of
asnay	ahs-nai	to smell
asukar	ah-soo-kahr	sugar
aswan	ahs wahn	more
aswan allin	ahs wahn ah-lyeen	better
aswan hatun	ahs-wahn hah-toon	bigger
atinalla	ah tee-nah lyah	possible
atipaq	ah-tee-pahkh	powerful
atipay	ah-tee-pai	to put up with
atry	ah-tee	to be able • power • strength
away	ah-wai	to weave
awiyun	ah wee-yoon	aeroplane
awtu	ow-too	car
awuha	ah-woo-hah	needle (sewing)
oya p'ampana	ah-yah p'ahm-pah-nah	cemetery
oya sankha	ah-yah sah-k-hah	grave • tomb
aycho kurku	ai chah koor-koo	body

Y  
window  
winter  
with  
with me  
woman  
wonderful  
wood  
wool  
word  
to work  
world  
  
worried  
to worship  
worth (value)  
to write  
wrong (mistaken)

## Y

year  
you (sg)  
you (pl)

## Z

zero

f'a-ko • ween-tah-nah  
chee-ree mee f'ah  
wahn  
no-kah-wahn  
wahr-mee  
ahn chah soo-mahkh  
k'ao-lyoo  
meely-mah  
roe-mai • see-mao  
tyahr k'ai  
pah chah •  
tekh-see moo yoo  
lyah-kees-kah  
you-pai chai  
chah-neen  
kel-kai  
pah-n-tah

wah tuh  
kahn  
kahn-koo-nah

ch'oo-sahkh

f'uqu • wintana  
chini mit'a  
-wan  
nuga-wan  
warni  
ancha suntaq  
k'ullu  
millma  
rimay • simi  
llank'ay  
pacho •  
tiqsimuyu  
llakisqa  
yupaychay  
chanin  
qilqay  
panta

wala  
qan  
qankuna

ch'usqa

## B

ayllu  
ayniy  
ayqa  
aysay

ai-lyoo  
ar-nee  
ai-ka  
ai sai

community • family  
to help out  
to exit • to leave  
to pull • to stretch

## B

bafu  
bindiy

bah-nyoo  
been-dee

bathroom • toilet  
to sell

## CH

chahay  
chaka  
chakra

chah-hai  
chah kah  
chahkh-rah

that over there  
bridge • thigh  
farm • field (cultivated) •  
earth (soil)

chanin

chah-neen

fair price • value • worth •  
right • correct • true

chan-yuq  
chan-yuq kay  
chansa

chah-nee yokh  
chah-nee-yokh kai  
chah-sah

important • valuable  
to matter (be important);  
joke

chaskiy  
chawpingi  
chay

chahs-kaa  
chow-peen-poo  
chai

to receive  
in the middle  
that

chay-hinaga  
chay-pacho  
chayasqa

chai-hee-nah kah  
chai-pah-chah  
chah-yahs-kah

so  
then • at that time  
done (of food)

chayay

chai-yai

to arrive

chaylana

chai-lyah nyah

enough

chaymantla

chai-mahn tali

besides (further more)

chaymantaga

chai-mahn-tah kah

afterwards

chaypachomanta

chai-pah-chah-mahn-tah

since then

chaypas

chai-pahs

although

chaypi

chai-pee

there

chayraq

chai-rahkh

recently

chimpapi

cheem-pah-pee

across (from)

chimpay

cheem-par

to pass • to cross over

chinkasqa

cheen-kahts kah

lost • hidden

chipchiy

cheep-chee

to shine (sun) • to illuminate

chiqanta

che-kahkh-tah

straight

chirqaq

che-kahkh

truth • real • genuine

chiskasqa puriy

chees-kahts-kah poo ree

to be lost

chiyay

chee-yai

to arrive

chuchu

choo-choo

solid • strong

chupi

choo-pee

soup

churanakuy

choo-rah-nah kui

to argue

churapuy

choo-rah-pui

to keep something for  
someone else

churarina

choo-rah-ree-nah

shelf

## QUECHUA - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

churoy  
chusi  
chuyx'ucho

choo-rai  
choo-see  
chui-k'oo-chah

to put • to reject  
blanket  
cup

## CHH

chhalay  
chhalta  
chhika  
chhika chhika  
chhuli  
chhuilunku  
chhuqay

ch-hah lai  
ch-hah lyuli  
ch-hee-kah  
ch-hee kah ch-hee-kah  
ch-hoo-lyee  
ch-hoo-lyoon-koo  
ch-ho-kai

to barter • to exchange  
light (in weight)  
plenty  
too much • too many  
influenza  
ice  
to push

## CH'

ch'aka  
ch'aki  
ch'akisqa  
ch'akuy  
ch'aska  
ch'ikoy  
ch'in  
ch'igmiy  
ch'isyay  
ch'ulla  
ch'unku  
ch'upuy  
ch'usqa  
ch'usay  
ch'uspa  
ch'ustikuy  
ch'uya

ch'ah-kah  
ch'ah-kee  
ch'ah-kees-kah  
ch'ah-koo  
ch'ahs-kah  
ch'ee-kai  
ch'een  
ch'ekh-mee  
ch'ee-see-yai  
ch'oo-lyah  
ch'oon-koo  
ch'oo-pui  
ch'oo-sahkh  
ch'oo-sai  
ch'oo-spah  
ch'oo-tee-kui  
ch'oo-yah

sore throat • hoarse  
dry  
thirsty  
to dry • to be thirsty • thirst  
stars  
sting (of bee/wasp)  
quiet (silence) • silent  
to bother  
to get dark  
single (unique)  
crowd • group  
to become infected  
space • zero • empty  
to travel  
small bag • handbag  
to undress  
clean • pure (of water)

## D

Diyus  
duktur

dee-yoos  
dookh-toor

God  
doctor

## H

hamow'a

hah-mow-t'ah

teacher • professor •  
community leader • wise  
drug • medicine  
hospital  
healer  
to heal • to cure  
drugstore • pharmacy

hampi  
hampina wasi  
hampiq  
hampiy  
hampiyuq wasi

hahm-pee  
hahm-pee-nah wah-see  
hahm-pek  
hahm-pee  
hahm-pee-yokh wah-sae

<b>H</b>	hamuq	hah-mokh	next (following)
hamuy	hah-mui		to come
hanaq	hah-nahkh		up • above
hanaq pacha	hah-nahkh pah-chah		heaven • sky
hanku	hah-n koo		raw (uncooked)
hanq'ara	hah-n k'ah-rah		dish
hap'iy	hah-p'ae		to hold
haqay	hah-kui		that over there
haraw	hah-rah-wee		poem • song
hark'apay	hah-k'ah-pai		to protect
hark'ay	hah-k'ai		to prevent
hasp'ikuy	hah-s-p'ee-kui		itch • to scratch
hotun	hah-toon		big • high • large • tall
hawa	hah-wah		outside
hawa runa	hah-wah roo-nah		foreigner
hawapi	hah-wah-pee		above
hawari	hah-wah		over
hawapi	hah-wah-pee		outside
hawkoy	hah-kai		to relax
hayk'an	hah-k'ahn		how much
hayk'ay	hah-k'ahkh		when
haykuna	hah-koo nah		gate
haykuy	hah-kui		to enter
hayway	hah-wai		to pass (hand to)
hina	hee-nah		similar • like this/that
hina kaql'a	hee-nah kahkh-lyah		permanent
hinaspa	hee-nahs pah		besides (furthermore) • thus
hinashin	hee-nahs-teen		everywhere
hisp'akuna	hees-p'ah koo-nah		toilet • restroom
hisp'akuy	hees-p'ah kui		to urinate
hucha	hoo-chah		fault • sin
huchallikuy	hoo-chah-lyee kui		to sin
huch'uy	hoo-ch'ui		small • little
huk'i	hoo-k'ee		corner (inside)
huklla	hookh-lyah		together
hukllakuy	hookh-lyah kui		to join
hukllay	hookh-lyai		to mix
huni'a	hoon-t'ah		full (complete)
huni'asqa	hoon-t'ahs-kah		exact • exactly
huñiy	hoo-nyee		to allow • to permit
hup'a	hoo-p'ah		decl
huq	hokh		one • another • other
huq ratuño	hokh rah-too-nyah		ago
huqany	hokh-rah-tee		to pick up (lift)
huqman'a	hokh-mah-tah		again
huqnirayay	hokh-naa-rah-yai		to change (into something) •
			to become
huq'u	hok'o		damp • wet
hurqay	hor-koy		to take

<b>I</b>	icha	ee-chah	or
ichapas	ee-chah pahs		probably
ichapascha	ee-chah pahs chah		perhaps
imallapas	oo-mah-lyah pahs		anything • something
iman	ee-mahn		what
imanaqlin	ee-mah-nahkh teen		why
imayna	ee-mah-nah		how
iniy/iniy	ee-nee/ee-nyee		to believe (religious)
inka	een-kah		Inca
inlis	een-lees		English
inliso	een-lea-sah		church
inandiy	een-teen-dee		to understand
isonka	ee-sahin kah		basket
iskay kuli	ees kai koo tea		twice
iskaynin	ees kai neen		both
<b>K</b>			
kachay	kah-chai		to send (on an errand)
kalli	kah-lyee		street
kallpa	kahly puh		strength
kallpa wahu	kahly-pah wah-nyui		weak
-kama	kah-mah		until
kamachiy	kah-mah chee		to order • to rule
kamarikuy	kah-mah ree kui		to decide
kamarisqa	kah-mah rees kah		ready
kamariy	kah-mah-ree		to prepare
kambiyay	kahm-bee yai		to change
kamisa	kah-mee sah		shirt
kanallan	kah-mah-lyahn		immediately • very soon
kanasta	kah-nahs-tah		basket
kandaruwon wisq'ay	kahn-dah-roo-wahn		to lock
	wees-k'ai		
kaniy	kah-nee		bite (of any creature)
kaq kikin	kahkh-kee-keen		original
karu	kah-roo		far
karu llaqta	kah-roo lyahkh-tah		abroad
karu llaqta runa	kah-roo lyahkh-tah		foreigner
	roo nah		
karu puriy	kah-roo poo-ree		journey • trek
karu	kah-roo		car • truck
kasarakumasi	kah-sah-rah kokh-mah-see		fiancé • fiancée
kasarakuy	kah-sah-rah-kui		to marry • marriage •
			wedding
kastillanu	kahs-tee-lyah-noo		Spanish
katuliku	kah-too lee-koo		Catholic

K

kawra  
kawsay pacha  
kay

kaynata  
kaypi  
kichasqa  
kichay

kiki  
killa  
kinray  
kiniwa  
kirpu  
kuchuno  
kuchuy  
kunallan  
kunan  
kunan pacha  
kunphiyay  
kuntra  
kuro  
kurku  
kusa  
kusa kusa

kusi  
kusikuy  
kusisqa  
kuka  
kuskachakuy  
kutichipuy  
kutichiy  
kutimuy  
kutipay  
kutuna  
kwistay

KH

khachuy  
kharko  
khumpa  
khutu  
khuyakuq  
khuyay  
khuyay suli

kawrah  
kow-sai pah-chah  
kai

kai-nah-tah  
kar-pee  
kee-chahs-kah  
kee chai

kee-kee  
kee-lyah  
keen-rai  
keen wah  
keer-poo  
koo choo nah  
koo-chui  
koo-nah-lyan  
koo-nahn  
koo-nahn pah-chah  
koon-p-hee yai  
koon trah  
koo-rali  
koo-ko  
koo sah  
koo-sah koo sah

koo see  
koo-see-kui  
koo-see-kah  
kous-kah  
kous-kah-chah-kui  
koo-tee-chee pui  
koo-tee-chee  
koo-tee-mui  
koo-tee-pai  
koo-too-nah  
kwees tai

k-hah-chui  
k-hah-kah  
k-hoom-pah  
k-hoo too  
k-hoo-yah-kokh  
k-hoo-yai  
k-hoo yai soo-tee

goal  
nature  
to exist • to be •  
to have • this  
so  
here  
open  
to open  
same  
month • moon  
side  
quinoa (Andean grain)  
body  
knife • scissors  
to cut  
immediately • very soon  
now • present (now)  
right now  
to trust  
against  
priest  
body  
nice • right (interjection)  
great (quality) •  
marvellous • wonderful  
happy  
to have fun  
happy  
side by side • together  
to join  
to refund • compensation  
to answer  
to return (come back)  
to repeat  
jacket (of a woman)  
to cost

to bite (dog) • to bite off  
dirty  
friend  
frozen (solid)  
kind (nice)  
love/to love  
nickname

K'

k'akra  
k'alima  
k'anay  
k'anchay

k'apak  
k'aphra  
k'awchi  
k'iklu  
k'ini  
k'inkuy  
k'uchu  
k'ukmu  
k'uku  
k'utuy

k'ahk-rah  
k'ahly-mah  
k'ah-nai  
k'ahn chai

k'ah-pahkh  
k'ah-p-hrah  
k'ow-chee  
k'ee-lyoo  
k'ee-ree  
k'ee-ree-kui  
k'oo-choo  
k'ookh-moo  
k'oo-koo  
k'oo tui

ceramic  
branch  
to burn • to set fire to  
to shine (sun) •  
to illuminate • light  
exact • exactly  
ceramic  
jar  
narrow  
injury • wound  
to wound  
corner (outside)  
piece  
short (in distance)  
bite (insect) • to bite  
(hard things)

L

laranha  
lata  
lata kichana  
lawar  
lathirno  
lepuy  
lyay  
lus  
luytu

lah-rah-hah  
lah-tah  
lah-tah kee-chah-nah  
lah-wah  
leen-tee-nah  
leer-poo  
lee yoo  
loos  
lui-loo

orange (fruit)  
can (of food)  
can opener  
soup  
torch • flashlight  
mirror  
to read  
electric light  
clean

LL

-llo  
llakhi  
llakisqa  
llakllay  
llamuy  
llamuyuy  
llamp'u  
llank'ana  
llanthu  
llapa  
llapan  
llapanku  
llaqta

lyah  
lyah-k-hee  
lyah-kees-kah  
lyahkh-lyan  
lyah mae  
lyah-mee-yui  
lyahn-p'oo  
lyahn-k'ah-nah  
lyahn-t-hoo  
lyah-pah  
lyah-pahn  
lyah-pahn-koo  
lyahkh-tah

only  
patient  
sad • worried  
to sense • to feel  
to feel (touch)  
to shake hands  
soft  
job  
shade • shadow  
everything • every • all  
everyone  
everyone  
city • community • country •  
nation • town • village

M

<i>llasa</i>	<i>lyah sah</i>
<i>llimpi</i>	<i>lyeen-pee</i>
<i>lliw</i>	<i>lyoo</i>
<i>lliwunku</i>	<i>lyoo-neen-koo</i>
<i>llulla</i>	<i>lyoo-lyah</i>
<i>llullakuy</i>	<i>lyoo-lyah-kui</i>
<i>llumpa</i>	<i>lyoom pahkh</i>
<i>llumpay sumaq</i>	<i>lyoom-pai soo-mahkh</i>
<i>llunch'iq</i>	<i>lyoon ch'ekh</i>
<i>lluq'i</i>	<i>lyo-k'a</i>
<i>lluq'machu</i>	<i>lyo k'en choo</i>
<i>lluqsiy</i>	<i>lyokh soo</i>
<i>llusiy</i>	<i>lyoo soo</i>

M

<i>machasqa/machaq</i>	<i>mah chahs kah/</i> <i>mah chahkh</i>
<i>machu</i>	<i>mah-choo</i>
<i>machay</i>	<i>mah chai</i>
<i>mahanakuy</i>	<i>mah-kah nah-kui</i>
<i>makiwan awasqa</i>	<i>mah kee-wahn</i> <i>ah-wahs-kah</i>
<i>mak'ollinakuy</i>	<i>mah k'ah-lyee nah kui</i>
<i>mak'alry</i>	<i>mah k'ah-lyee</i>
<i>mak'as</i>	<i>mah k'ahs</i>
<i>malita</i>	<i>mah lee-tah</i>
<i>malqu</i>	<i>mah-ko</i>
<i>malliy</i>	<i>mah-lyee</i>
<i>malliyachiy</i>	<i>mah-lyee-yah-chee</i>
<i>malika maliki</i>	<i>mahly-kee mahly-kee</i>
<i>malikiy</i>	<i>mahly-kee</i>
<i>mama</i>	<i>mah mah</i>
<i>-man</i>	<i>-mahn</i>
<i>mana allin</i>	<i>mah-nah ah lyoen</i>
<i>mano allin</i>	<i>mah-nah ah lyoen</i>
<i>yuyayniyuq</i>	<i>yoo-yai-nee yokh</i>
<i>mana mayqin</i>	<i>mah-nah mai-ken</i>
<i>mana qasiq</i>	<i>mah-nah kah-sekh</i>
<i>mana qusayua</i>	<i>mah-nah qo-sah yokh</i>
<i>mana nqsisqa</i>	<i>mah-nah rek-sees-kah</i>
<i>mana war'niyuq</i>	<i>mah-nah</i> <i>wahr-nee yokh</i>
<i>manan imapas</i>	<i>mah-nahn ee mah-pahs</i>

heavy • weight  
colour  
every • all • everything  
everyone  
liar  
to lie (be untruthful)  
pure • innocent  
wonderful  
painter  
left (not right)  
left-handed  
to depart • to exit •  
to go away  
to colour • to paint

drunk

old (age)  
to get drunk  
fight • to fight  
hand-woven

to hug each other  
to hug  
jar  
luggage • suitcase  
chick  
to taste  
to share one's food •  
to drink with someone  
forest  
to plant  
mother • Mrs • Madam  
towards • to  
bad •  
stupid

none  
busy  
single woman  
stranger  
single man

nothing

*manan niy*  
*manaraq*  
*manchakuy*  
*manchay*  
*manka*  
*-manta*  
*manu kay*  
*manuy*  
*manakuy*

*manay*  
*map'a*  
*maqanakuy*  
*maqchhiy*

*masi*  
*maskhay*  
*mat'i*  
*mat'isqa*  
*maypin*  
*maymantan*  
*maytataq*  
*mayqin*  
*michiy*  
*mihuy*  
*mikhuna wasi*  
*mik'i*  
*millay*  
*millay millay*  
*miso*

*misk'i*

*much'ay*  
*muhu*  
*munakuq*  
*munanakuy*  
*munay*

*munaq*  
*muskhuy*  
*musqhuy*  
*musuq*  
*muyo*  
*muyw*  
*muyuriy*

*mah-nahn nee*  
*mah-nah-rahkh*  
*mah-nah-kui*  
*mahn chai*  
*mahn-kah*  
*-mahn-tah*  
*mah-noo kai*  
*mah-nui*  
*mah nyah-kui*

*mah-nyai*  
*mah p'ah*  
*mah kah-nah-kui*  
*mahkh-ch-hee*

*mah-see*  
*mahs-k-hai*  
*mah-tee*  
*mah-tees-kah*  
*mai-peen*  
*mai-mahn talin*  
*mai-tah-tahkh*  
*mai-keen*  
*mee-chee*  
*mee-hui*  
*mee-k-hoo-nah wah-see*  
*mee-k'ee*  
*mee-lyai*  
*mee-lyai mee lyai*  
*mee-sah*

*mees k'ee*

*moo ch'ai*  
*moo-hoo*  
*moo-nah-kakh*  
*moo-nah-nah-kui*  
*moo-nai*

*moo-nahkh*  
*moos-k-hee*  
*mos k-hoy*  
*moo-sakh*  
*moo-yah*  
*moo yoo*  
*moo-yoo-ree*

to deny  
not yet  
to be afraid • fear  
danger  
pan • pot  
from • made of  
to owe (money)  
to lend (consumables/money)  
to ask (for something) •  
to borrow • to pray  
to lend (durable items)  
awful  
to argue  
to wash (general, not  
clothes/hair)  
companion • member (club)  
to look for • to search  
tight  
tight  
where  
from where  
to where  
which  
to pasture  
to eat • food • lunch  
restaurant  
slightly damp  
ugly  
horrible (appearance)  
Mass (Catholic worship  
service)  
sweet • delicious • tasty •  
honey • sugar  
to kiss • to worship  
seed  
kind (nice)  
to love (fall in)  
love • to love • to want •  
to desire • to prefer  
lover  
to smell  
dream • to dream  
new  
garden (fruit)  
round  
to turn

M

## N

nanachikuy  
nanay  
nanay tharichiq  
naqha  
niy

nah nah·chae·kui  
nah nai  
nah·nai t-ha·nee·chekh  
nah·k-hah  
nea

to regret • to resent  
to hurt • physical pain  
painkillers  
ago  
to say • to tell

## Ñ

-ña  
ñakay  
ñakaríy  
ñan  
ñaña

·nyah  
nyah·kai  
nyah·kah·ree  
nyahn  
nyah·nyah

already  
to suffer  
to suffer  
path • road • way  
friend (female friend to  
female) • sister (of woman)  
guide (person)

ñanta ñasichiq

nyahn·tah  
rekh·see·chekh  
nyah·pao  
nyah·kh·ch'ah  
nyah·k-hah  
nyah·weeri·chai  
nyow·pah  
nyow·pah·lyah·kh·tah  
nyow·pah·kh  
nyow·pah·kh·kah·kh  
nyow·pah·kh·kh·tah  
nyow·sah  
nyeh·ken

ripe  
comb  
ago  
to read  
past • ancient  
ruins  
ahead • past • ancient  
first  
before (time)  
blind (adj)  
first

## P

-pa  
pacho

·pah  
pah·chah

of  
world • universe • space •  
time  
earthquake  
fog  
under  
payment  
to pick up • to collect  
countryside • flat place •  
floor • plain  
to forgive  
friend (female friend to  
male) • sister (of man)  
wrong • mistaken  
trousers  
to make a mistake

pacha·kuyuy  
pacha·phuyuy  
pachan  
pagu  
pallay  
pampa

pah·chah·koo·yui  
pah·chah·p-hoo·yoo  
pah·chahn  
pah·goo  
pah·lyai  
pah·pah

pampachoy  
pana/pani

pahn·pah·chai  
pah·nah/pah·nee

ponta  
ponta·lun  
pantay

pahn·tah  
pahn·tah·loan  
pahn·tai

paña  
paqta  
para  
pasahiru  
pasag kutilla  
pasay  
pasayuy  
pastilla  
pata  
patapi  
phukuna waqra  
pin  
-pi  
pichay  
pikag  
piluta  
pipas  
pipa  
pi·qa  
pi·qachay  
-pis  
pisi  
pisi·pisilla  
pitay  
plaso  
pnsisaqapaq  
puchuy  
pukara  
pukllana pampa

pukllapayay  
pukllay

pukyu  
punta  
puñuna  
puñuy  
puñuy aysay  
puqusqa  
puquy  
puriq  
puriy

purun·llaqta  
pusamuy  
pusaq  
pusay  
puskay

pah·nyah  
pah·kh·tah  
pah·rah  
pah·sah·free·roo  
pah·sah·kh·koo·tee·lyah  
pah·sai  
pah·sah·yui  
pah·tee·lyah  
pah·tah  
pah·tah·pee  
p-hoo·koo·nah·wah·kh·rah  
peen  
·pee  
pee·chai  
pee·kah·kh  
pee·foo·tah  
pee·pahs  
pek·pah  
per·kah  
per·kah·chai  
·pees  
pee·see  
pee·see·pee·see·lyah  
pee·tai  
plah·sah  
prea·see·sah·kh·pah·kh  
poo·chui  
poo·kah·rah  
pook·lyah·nah  
pah·pah  
pook·lyah·pah·yai  
pook·lyai

pook·yoo  
poo·tah  
poo·nyoo·nah  
poo·nyui  
poo·nyui·ai·sai  
po·kos·kah  
po·koy  
poo·rek·kh  
poo·ree

poo·roon·lyah·kh·tah  
poo·sah·mui  
poo·sah·kh  
poo·sai  
poo·sai·kai

right (not left)  
perhaps  
rain  
passenger  
constantly • always  
to pass (on the street)  
to enter  
pill  
over • on  
above  
Andean horn  
who  
on • in • at  
to clean • to sweep  
scorpion  
ball  
someone  
whose  
wall  
to build  
also • too • and  
few • little • scarce  
a little bit  
to smoke (a cigarette)  
piazza  
urgent  
be left over (excess)  
fort • fortress  
park •  
playing field  
to make fun of  
to play (game/sport) •  
game • match (sport)  
spring (water)  
peak (mountain)  
bed  
to sleep  
sleepy  
ripe  
to produce  
traveller  
to hike • to walk •  
to travel • trip  
ruins  
to fetch  
guide (person)  
to lead • to guide  
to spin (thread)



q'uncho  
q'uni  
q'unikuy  
q'uniy  
q'upa  
q'usmi  
q'usni  
q'uturichiy

k'on·chah  
k'o·nyee  
k'o·nyee·kui  
k'o·nyee  
k'o·pah  
k'os·mee  
k'os·nyee  
k'o·too·ree·chee

stove  
warm • hot  
to warm up  
to heat  
garbage • rubbish  
smoke  
smoke  
to entertain

## R

rakiy  
rantiy

rah·kee  
rah·tee

to separate  
to buy • to exchange •  
to barter

raphi  
rap'a  
raqch'i  
raqra kunka  
ratuchalla  
ratulla  
rawray unquy  
rayku  
raymi  
rikch'akuq  
rikch'aq  
rikch'auchiy  
rikch'ariy  
rka  
rikuchukuy  
rikurichiy  
rikuy  
riluh  
rimay

rah·p·hae  
rah·p'ah  
rahkh·ch'ee  
rahkh·rah koan·kah  
rah·too·chah·lyah  
rah·too·lyah  
raw·rai on koy  
rai·koo  
rai·mee  
reekh·ch'ah·kakh  
reekh·ch'ahkh  
reekh·ch'ah·ree·chee  
reekh·ch'ah·ree  
ree·kee  
ree·koo·chee·kui  
ree·koo·ree·chee  
ree·kui  
ree·lookh  
ree·mai

sheet (paper)  
page  
ceramic • pottery  
hoarse  
fast (time)  
quickly  
temperature • fever  
reason • because of  
festival • holiday  
lookalike • similar  
kind (type)  
to wake  
to wake  
of course  
gift • present  
to exhibit  
to see  
clock • watch  
to speak • to talk •  
language • word  
to explain  
to leave • to go away  
to show • to introduce  
(a person)  
friend

rimaykuy  
ripuy  
riqichiy

ree·mai·kui  
ree·pui  
rekh·see·chee

riqsinokuqmasi

rekh·see·nah·kakh·  
mah·see

riqsisqa  
nqsiy

rekh·see·kah  
rekh·see

riy  
rumi  
runa

ree  
roo·mee  
roo·nah

famous  
to know (people/pieces) •  
to get to know • to recognise  
to go  
rock • stone  
humankind • people •  
person • Quechua speaker

## QUECHUA - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

runakuna  
rupha  
ruphany  
ruphay  
ruqyo  
ruq'lu  
ruuy  
ruwana  
ruwanayua  
ruwasqa  
ruway

roo·nah·koo·nah  
roo·p·hah  
roo·p·hah·ree  
roo·p·hai  
rokh·yah  
rokh'·too  
roo·rui  
roo·wah·nah  
roo·wah·nah·yokh  
roo·wahs·kah  
roo·wai

people  
fever • temperature • hot  
to feel hot (person)  
burn • sunlight  
noise  
deaf  
to produce  
job  
busy  
done (a task)  
to do • to make

## S

saksasqa  
saku  
samariy  
samay  
sami  
samiyuq  
sapa  
sapanko  
sapaq  
saqillay  
saqiy  
saruy  
sasa  
sa'i·y  
sayachiy  
sayaq  
sayanchiy  
sayay

sahkh·sahs·kah  
sah·koo  
sah·mah·ree  
sah·mai  
sah·mee  
sah·mee·yokh  
sah·pah  
sah·pah·kah  
sah·pahkh  
sah·ke·lyai  
sah·koy  
sah·rui  
sah·sah  
sah·tee  
sah·yah·chee  
sah·yahkh  
sah·yah·ree·chee  
sah·yai

full (after a meal)  
jacket (of a man)  
to breathe  
rest (relax) • to rest  
luck  
lucky  
alone • each • every  
each • every  
different • other  
to allow • to permit  
to leave something  
to step on  
hard • difficult  
to injure • to puncture  
to stop (someone else)  
sleep  
to build  
to stop (oneself) • to stand •  
size • to size  
tired  
border  
it  
bottom (body)  
signature  
language • word •  
mouth • lip  
strong (person) • very  
young woman  
young woman  
to draw  
to climb  
itch (sensation)  
to sew  
to lie down

soyk'usqa  
saywa  
sichus  
siki  
silq'u  
sini

sai·k'oo·kah  
sai·wah  
see·choos  
see·kee  
see·k'o  
see·mee

sinchu  
sipos  
sipascha  
siq'inchay  
siqoy  
siqsiy  
siray  
sirukuy

seen·chee  
see·pahs  
see·pahs·chah  
se·k'en·chai  
se·kai  
sekh·see  
see·rai  
see·ree·kui

<i>sin'y</i>	<i>see ree</i>	to lie down
<i>sispa</i>	<i>sees-pah</i>	near • close
<i>siwk</i>	<i>syookh</i>	smooth • straight
<i>sulpay niy</i>	<i>sool-pai nee</i>	to thank
<i>sumaq</i>	<i>soo-mahkh</i>	handsome • beautiful • nice • tasty
<i>sumaq kawsayniyuq</i>	<i>soo-mahkh kow-sai-nee-yokh</i>	honest
<i>sun'i</i>	<i>soo-nee</i>	long (length) • high
<i>sunqu tupachuy</i>	<i>son-ko too-pah-chiee</i>	to (be in) love
<i>suphu</i>	<i>soo-p-hoo</i>	hair (body or animal)
<i>suti</i>	<i>soo-tee</i>	name
<i>suti silq'uy</i>	<i>soo-tae set-k'oy</i>	to sign (a document)
<i>sutichay</i>	<i>soo-tee-chai</i>	to call • to name
<i>sut'u</i>	<i>soo-t'oo</i>	well
<i>suwakuy</i>	<i>soo-wah-kui</i>	to rob
<i>suway</i>	<i>soo-wai</i>	to steal
<i>suwirti</i>	<i>soo weer-tee</i>	luck
<i>suyay</i>	<i>soo-yai</i>	to expect • to wait
<i>suyk'u</i>	<i>sui-k'oo</i>	cup
<i>suynay</i>	<i>sui nai</i>	sound
<i>suyt'u</i>	<i>sui-t'oo</i>	long (length) • high
<i>suyv</i>	<i>soo-yoo</i>	region

<b>T</b>	<b>tah</b>
<i>-ta</i>	<i>tah kee</i>
<i>taki</i>	<i>tah-kee</i>
<i>takiy</i>	<i>tahkh sah</i>
<i>taksa</i>	<i>tahkh-sah poo-nyoo nah</i>
<i>taksa puñuna</i>	<i>tah koo-ree</i>
<i>takuriy</i>	<i>tahn-koi</i>
<i>tanqay</i>	<i>tahn-tah</i>
<i>tanta</i>	<i>tah-paa-nah</i>
<i>tapuno</i>	<i>tah-poo-nah-kui</i>
<i>tapunakuy</i>	<i>tah-pui</i>
<i>tapuy</i>	<i>tahkh-roy</i>
<i>taqruy</i>	<i>tah-ree-kui</i>
<i>tarikuy</i>	<i>tahr-pui</i>
<i>tarpuv</i>	<i>tah-wah k'oo-chioo-yokh</i>
<i>tawa k'uchuyv</i>	<i>tai-ree-yai</i>
<i>taynyay</i>	<i>teem poo-rahkh</i>
<i>timpuraq</i>	<i>teen-koo</i>
<i>tinku</i>	<i>teen kui</i>
<i>tinkuy</i>	<i>tekh-sae-moo-yoo</i>
<i>tisimuyv</i>	

towards • to
sang
to sing
short • average
twin bed
to disturb
to push
crowd • group
question
to argue
to ask (a question)
to mix
to find (something lost)
to plant
square (shape)
to be late
early in the afternoon
average • medium-sized
to meet • to meet up with
world • universe • space •
time • Earth

<i>tyana</i>	<i>tee-yah-nah</i>	chair • seat
<i>tyay</i>	<i>tee-yai</i>	to live in • to sit
<i>trawu</i>	<i>trah-woo</i>	alcohol • liquor
<i>trukiy</i>	<i>trao-kaa</i>	to barter • to exchange
<i>tukay</i>	<i>too-kai</i>	to play (music)
<i>tukuy</i>	<i>too-kui</i>	to finish • end • limit • everything • every • all
<i>tullpa</i>	<i>toohy-pah</i>	clay stove
<i>tullu</i>	<i>too-lyoo</i>	bone • thin • skinny
<i>tupay</i>	<i>too-pai</i>	to meet • to meet up with
<i>tura</i>	<i>too-rah</i>	friend (male friend of woman)
<i>turi</i>	<i>too-ree</i>	brother (of woman)
<i>turiyay</i>	<i>too-ree-yai</i>	to make fun of
<i>tusuy</i>	<i>too-sui</i>	dance • to dance
<i>tuta</i>	<i>too-tah</i>	evening • night • dark
<i>tuta mikhuy</i>	<i>too-tah mee-k-hui</i>	dinner
<i>tutailananta</i>	<i>too-tah-lyah mahn-tah</i>	early in the morning
<i>tutamanta mikhuna</i>	<i>too-tah-mahn tah</i>	breakfast
	<i>nee k-hoo-nah</i>	
<i>tutaraq</i>	<i>too-tah-rahkh</i>	early in the morning
<i>tutayay</i>	<i>too-tah-yai</i>	to get drier
<i>tuwallo</i>	<i>too-wah-lyah</i>	towel

## TH

<i>thanta</i>	<i>t-han tah</i>	old (worn out)
<i>thakriy</i>	<i>t-hah-tee</i>	to step

## T'

<i>t'ogasqa</i>	<i>t'ah kahs-kah</i>	separated
<i>t'oqay</i>	<i>t'ah-kai</i>	to separate
<i>t'aqsoy</i>	<i>t'ahkh-sai</i>	to wash (clothes/hair)
<i>t'ikray</i>	<i>t'eeh-rai</i>	to translate
<i>t'uqu</i>	<i>t'o ko</i>	hole • window
<i>t'uru</i>	<i>t'oo-roo</i>	mud

## U

<i>uhay</i>	<i>oo-hai</i>	drink • to drink
<i>uhu</i>	<i>oo-hoo</i>	cough
<i>uhuy</i>	<i>oo-hui</i>	to cough
<i>ukhu</i>	<i>oo-k-hoo</i>	deep • inside
<i>ukhupa</i>	<i>oo k-hoo-pee</i>	inside • among
<i>ukyay</i>	<i>ookh-yai</i>	drink • to drink
<i>uhayay</i>	<i>oo-lee-yai</i>	baptism

<i>uma llaqta</i>	<i>oo-mah lyahkh-tah</i>
<i>unay</i>	<i>oo-nai</i>
<i>upa</i>	<i>oo-pah</i>
<i>uran</i>	<i>oo-rah</i>
<i>uray</i>	<i>oo-rai</i>
<i>urmay</i>	<i>oor-mai</i>
<i>urpi</i>	<i>oor-pee</i>
<i>urpu</i>	<i>oor-poo</i>
<i>usa</i>	<i>oo-sah</i>
<i>usqhaq</i>	<i>oos-k-hakh</i>
<i>usqhay</i>	<i>oos-k-hai</i>
<i>usqhaypaq</i>	<i>oos-k-hai-pahkh</i>
<i>usqhayta</i>	<i>os-k-hai-tah</i>
<i>ususi</i>	<i>oo-soo-see</i>
<i>utaq</i>	<i>oo-tahkh</i>
<i>uyakuy</i>	<i>oo-yah-kui</i>
<i>uyariy</i>	<i>oo-yah-ree</i>

## W

<i>wahoy</i>	<i>wah-hai</i>
<i>wakcha</i>	<i>wahkh-chah</i>
<i>wakcha kay</i>	<i>wahkh-chah kai</i>
<i>wakin</i>	<i>wah-keen</i>
<i>wakinkunalla</i>	<i>wah-keen-koo-nah-lyah</i>
<i>wakiwakillan</i>	<i>wah-kee-wah-kee-lyan</i>
<i>waksi</i>	<i>walikh-see</i>
<i>wampar</i>	<i>wahm-pahr</i>
<i>wampu</i>	<i>wahm-poo</i>
<i>-wan</i>	<i>-wahn</i>
<i>wañusqa</i>	<i>wah-nyoos-kah</i>
<i>wañuy</i>	<i>wah-nyui</i>
<i>wag</i>	<i>wahkh</i>
<i>wagachiy</i>	<i>wah-kah-chee</i>
<i>wagay</i>	<i>wah-kai</i>
<i>wagaychay</i>	<i>wah-kai-chai</i>
<i>waqllichiy</i>	<i>wahkh-lyee-chee</i>
<i>waqlliy</i>	<i>wahkh-lyee</i>
<i>waqtanpi</i>	<i>wahkh-tah-n-pee</i>
<i>waqtu</i>	<i>wahkh-too</i>
<i>waqyay</i>	<i>wahkh-yai</i>
<i>waq'a</i>	<i>wah-k'ah</i>
<i>wara</i>	<i>wah-rah</i>

capital city  
delay • to delay • past  
mute • deaf  
below  
under  
to fall  
oove (also an endearment)  
jar  
lice  
speedy  
fast • quickly (movement)  
urgent  
immediately • very soon  
daughter (of father)  
or  
to agree to • to accept  
to hear • to listen •  
to understand

to call (shout/  
telephone)  
poor • poor person  
poverty  
part • rest (remaining)  
some (animate object)  
some (inanimate object)  
steam  
table  
boat  
with  
dead  
to die  
other  
to play (music)  
to cry  
to keep  
to detour  
to detour  
beside (next to)  
alcohol • liquor  
to call (shout/  
telephone)  
crazy  
underpants • trousers

## QUECHUA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

<i>warmi</i>	<i>wahr-mee</i>
<i>warmichakuy</i>	<i>wahr-mee-chah-kui</i>
<i>wasi</i>	<i>wah-see</i>
<i>wasi ayllu</i>	<i>wah-see ai-lyoo</i>
<i>wasi-mosi</i>	<i>wah-see-mah-see</i>
<i>waskha</i>	<i>wahs-k-hah</i>
<i>wata</i>	<i>wah-tah</i>
<i>wata hunt'ay</i>	<i>wah-tah hoon-t'ai</i>
<i>watay</i>	<i>wah-tai</i>
<i>wahqamanta</i>	<i>wah-tekh-mahn-tah</i>
<i>watukuy</i>	<i>wah-too-kui</i>
<i>watunkuy</i>	<i>wah-too-ree-kui</i>
<i>watuq</i>	<i>wah-tokh</i>
<i>wa'to</i>	<i>wah-t'ah</i>
<i>wawa</i>	<i>wah-wah</i>
<i>wawa qhawaa</i>	<i>wah-wah k-hah-wahkh</i>
<i>wawisay</i>	<i>wow-tee-sai</i>
<i>wayaqa</i>	<i>wah-yah-kah</i>
<i>wayk'uy</i>	<i>wai-k'ui</i>
<i>wayllunakuy</i>	<i>wai-lyoo-nah-kui</i>
<i>waylluy</i>	<i>wai-lyui</i>
<i>wayllug</i>	<i>wai-lokh</i>
<i>wayna</i>	<i>wai-nah</i>
<i>wayqi</i>	<i>wai-ke</i>
<i>wayq'u</i>	<i>wai-k'o</i>
<i>wayra</i>	<i>wai-rah</i>
<i>wayt'ay</i>	<i>wai-t'ai</i>
<i>wichay</i>	<i>wee-chai</i>
<i>wiksayua</i>	<i>weekh-sah-yokh</i>
<i>willa</i>	<i>wee-lyah</i>
<i>willachikuy</i>	<i>wee-lyah-chee-kui</i>
<i>willakuy</i>	<i>wee-lyah-kui</i>
<i>willoy</i>	<i>wee-lyai</i>
<i>wintana</i>	<i>ween-tah-nah</i>
<i>winay</i>	<i>wee-nyai</i>
<i>winay hunt'asqa</i>	<i>wee-nyai hoon-t'ahs-kah</i>
<i>wira</i>	<i>wee-rah</i>
<i>wisikilita</i>	<i>wee-see-kee-lee-tah</i>
<i>wisq'ana</i>	<i>wees-k'ah-nah</i>
<i>wisq'asqa</i>	<i>wees-k'ahs-kah</i>
<i>wisq'ay</i>	<i>wees-k'ai</i>
<i>wutsiku</i>	<i>wool-see-koo</i>
<i>wutilla</i>	<i>woo-fee-lyah</i>
<i>wutilla kichana</i>	<i>woo-tee-lyah</i>
	<i>kee-chah-nah</i>

wife • woman  
to marry (man says)  
house  
home  
neighbour  
rope  
year • age  
birthday  
to lie  
again  
to miss (person) • to visit  
to visit  
fortune teller  
island  
baby (human)  
babysitter  
baptism  
bag • purse • handbag  
to cook  
to fall in love  
love • to love  
lover  
young man  
brother (of man) • friend  
(male friend of man)  
deep valley  
air  
to swim  
to climb • up • uphill • north  
pregnant (human)  
news  
message  
to confess (tell) • story  
to advise • to inform •  
to warn  
window  
to grow • age  
adult  
fat • grease  
bicycle  
lock  
shut  
to close • to shut  
pocket  
bottle  
bottle opener

# Y

yachachiy  
yachay

yachayniyuq  
yananchakuy  
yanapay

yanqallan  
yapamanta  
yapa yapa  
yaga  
yawarchay  
yaya  
yunka  
yupay  
yupaychay  
yupaychay wasi  
yuray  
yuyay

yuyay quy  
yuyariy  
yuyaychay  
yuyaysapa  
yuyayukuy

yah·chah·chee  
yah·chai

yah·chai·nee·yokh  
yah·nahn·chah·kui  
yah·nah·pai

yahn·kah·lyahn  
yah·pah·mahn·tah  
yah·pah yah·pah  
yah·kah  
yah·wahr·chai  
yah·yah  
yoon·kah  
yoo·pai  
yoo·pai·chai  
yoo·pai·chai wah·see  
yoo·rai  
yoo·yai

yoo·yai kay  
yoo·yah·ree  
yoo·yai·chai  
yoo·yai·sah·pah  
yoo·yah·yoo·kui

to teach • to explain  
to learn • to know  
{facts} • education  
intelligent • wise  
to marry • wedding  
to aid • to assist •  
to help  
free (no cost)  
again  
often  
almost • more or less  
to bleed  
priest • God  
jungle • forest  
to count  
to respect • to worship  
temple  
to plant  
to think • to remember •  
thought  
advice  
to remember  
to advise • to counsel  
intelligent • wise  
to realise

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